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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Latin America Approves Hull

Reich Likes Trial Comment

Wrecked Atom Is Now Visible

Herriot Hits France on Debt

Syria Demands Full Freedom

Big Shots Still Stay in Jail

THE address which Secretary of State Hull broadcast from Montevideo is printed in Spanish and Portuguese in the press of 20 countries. Speaking to the world from the heart of Latin America, the United States official makes a profound and helpful impression upon the Latin Americans. He acknowledges Latin statesmanship and Pan-American solidarity. He foresees, as fruits of the great conference, economic coöperation, adherence to peace treaties, vast improvement in transportation, exchange of cultures. The Latin capitals approve his declaration that the 240,000,000 people of the western hemisphere take new heart—And that the whole world must know that a shining example has been set.

¶ Germany is gratified by the approval expressed in the press of many nations over the findings of the court in the Reichstag fire trial. Berlin reprints comment from the London Telegraph declaring German justice and the honor of the system have been fully justified and the London Times' praise for the good sense and integrity of the Leipzig Supreme Court. Newspapers in several capitals unite in seeing that the conviction of Van Der Lubbe and acquittal of other defendants has had a definite effect—It has helped Germany's standing in the eyes of the world.

¶ In Cambridge, Mass., is displayed the first stereoscopic device for showing the wreckage of an atom after being struck by a cosmic ray. The device is brought by Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The smashing of the atom is a familiar story, but an invention that can give a three-dimensional view of the disaster has the natural scientists highly excited. The indestructible atom once made matter accepted as a reality. Now the atom is unmasked—And only the spiritual remains as the real.

¶ This same Cambridge museum of new discoveries contains many startling things. A steel ribbon is shown on which one may "park his voice" through the use of two small magnets and the vocal message be reproduced at will by use of two other little magnets. The device will be developed for use on telephones when the party called is absent. A super-centrifuge or "microbial merry-go-round" develops triplets and quadruplets from the eggs of sea urchins. Birth goes on even when the male or the female element is omitted—Perhaps at last men are to learn that life is not and never was a thing dependent on the whim of senseless sex.

¶ France hears former Premier Edouard Herriot call it short-sighted in allowing its war debt handling to push it into isolation. In a published article he says France's pursuing a different course from Britain has cost it American sympathy and British support. He takes an interesting view of the debt as it now stands. After a 52 per cent reduction by Washington it is no longer a war debt—It is purely commercial in character.

¶ New York City decides that places selling liquor may remain open until 5 a. m. on New Year's Eve. This is a special two-hour extension of the regular curfew. It is a concession to celebrants whose thirst is not readily slaked. The city's abstemious circles, which made their protest, are disappointed at the concession, yet the situation has a cheerful side. Keeping the bars open until about breakfast time is a poor closing—But any closing is official acknowledgment of what bad business this whole booze thing is.

¶ Syria stirs with unrest over the treaty its Government has negotiated with France. Street parades register their protest and many riots in Damascus are quelled by the police. When Nationalist deputies ask Parliament to reject the treaty without debate, the French High Commissioner adjourns Parliament. France holds Syria, with its 2,630,000 population, under mandate as Britain held Irak. France agrees to withdraw after four years, but wants to be consulted on foreign policy for 25 years—And that, say some Syrians, is too much to pay for independence.

¶ Leavenworth Federal Prison sends out the interesting news that it still holds "Machine Gun" George Kelly, kidnaper and bandit serving life. Kelly had boasted that he would batter his way out of prison by Christmas. Instead, this bragging bad man reposes in the solitary cell prison misconduct brought him. He and a score of other "Big Shots" of the crime world have probably spent the most thoughtful Christmas of their lives. They begin to understand that society is not helpless after all—Rest and ponder, gentlemen, on the ultimate majesty of the law.

Roosevelt Recorded As 'First in English'

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 28

AMERICANS who want to speak good English would do well to follow President Roosevelt. His speech is an example of the best "American English" spoken in this country.

So says Prof. Lee Emerson Bassett of Stanford University, president of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, which opened its annual convention here yesterday. He described the President's speech as a standard form of English, yet lively and varied and with excellent pronunciation and enunciation.

Dr. Ray K. Immel of the University of Southern California said the President uses simple language and the quality of his voice is persuasive and friendly.

High Civilization Declared No Bar To Future Wars

Battle Instinct Does Not Wane With Progress, Says Harvard Man

Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, professor of sociology at Harvard University, today told members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The "sum total of our investigation refutes the theory that war tends to disappear with the progress of civilizaion.

"War," he said, "was comparatively insignificant up to the seventeenth century, according to studies made of nine principal European countries and groups of countries. Beginning with the seventeenth century it increased enormously and did not diminish during the eighteenth. In the nineteenth it decreased considerably, though it was still 100 times as great as in medieval centuries."

The greatest "popularity" for war he pointed out, is revealed in a study of the first quarter of the twentieth century when war flared up to an absolutely unprecedented height, far exceeding the sum total of all wars during preceding centuries in the countries studied. It is upon figures representing five changeable factors that Professor Sorokin made the statement:

"War does not tend to disappear of itself with the progress of civilization."

The five changeable points considered in computations were:

(1) Duration of war; (2) size of the fighting forces; (3) number of casualties; (4) number of countries involved; (5) the proportion of

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New Deal Hits Its Toe Against Wilson Ideals

Vivid Contrasts Evident in Politics, Economics and Finance

World Made Over

Roosevelt Struggles to Span Gap Yawning Between Him and Man He Followed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—President Roosevelt sat in his study today and sought to build a bridge across a decade and a half to his last Democratic predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, whose birthday anniversary more than 100 societies throughout the land are celebrating.

Viewed historically, no more dramatic event has taken place since March 4 than this evocation of Wilsonian memories. Contrasts of endless description, homilies on continuity—or lack of it—in Democratic Party policies, are today brought to the fore for examination by historically-minded observers.

Mr. Roosevelt is writing a speech, for delivery to the Woodrow Wilson Memorial dinner here tonight, and radiocast to other societies and individuals everywhere. It is understood to deal with foreign policies of his Administration. In no field could contrast with the policies of Woodrow Wilson be more striking.

Situation More Vital

But more important than the speech is the situation. America, "saver of the world," as it was hailed these few years ago, has become America—self-contained. Two successive Democratic Presidents have through their personal vigor very largely directed the nation first to one extreme, then to the other. And the dramatic fact—worthy of inclusion in the Great American Epic, when it is written—is that the man who today is guiding and maintaining America—self-contained—was one of the most devoted follower, and close associates of the apostle of world coöperation. The wheel of personal destiny has swung to its fullest circle.

How, then, is the contrast shown? The most intensive aspect of national isolation today is monetary. From being the credit source of a world during war and rehabilitation, with the soundest currency on the planet, the United States is today off gold, almost pursuing financial hostility to other nations, certainly working intensively to keep the dollar low, not high. American money

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Roosevelt Thanks Women's Clubs For Support of Social Justice

Nation Over Threshold of New Era, President Tells Mrs. Poole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed the view today that "we enter the new year with a realization that we have crossed the threshold of a new era."

This was contained in a letter he wrote to Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The letter said:

"The dawn of a new year always is a challenge. It suggests new opportunities. It is characterized by inventories, accountings of past performances, making of new estimates and resolutions.

"We enter upon the new year with a realization that we have crossed the threshold of a new era. We have the opportunity of improving conditions and making our country a better home, materially and spiritually, for more than 120,000,000 people.

"To do this will require the concerted aid and continued efforts of many forces—of government, federal, state, and local; of social, spiritual, industrial and financial agencies.

"I welcome this opportunity to express my thanks for the splendid coöperation which you and members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have given to me and the Government.

"Your support of the measures initiated by the Government to end the terrible depression and to establish social justice and economic security for all of our people has been and is a real influence for the good we have been able to accomplish.

"I ask that we, men and women of the present and the new generations, continue to work together. With such united effort, we can attain strength and force necessary to cure existing ills and give us a new national health and prosperity."

Commended

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

President of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Laborers' Flats For Low Rentals Built in Holland

Four Rooms at $2.40 a Week With Heat and Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM—An apartment house containing dwellings at low rents for laborers is being built here. This is believed to be the first of its kind in the Netherlands.

Such buildings in the Netherlands, with modern conveniences of central heating, hot and cold running water, elevators and porter service, formerly were only built for the so-called upper and middle classes, and the rents were relatively high.

But through the efficient use of modern building material such as steel and glass, even as far as the partition walls between the rooms in each dwelling, it has become possible to maintain a weekly rent of six florins (about $2.40 at par) for a dwelling containing one living room, two bedrooms and a kitchen. This is even somewhat under the average weekly rent for an ordinary modern laborer's dwelling. To this rent a small amount will have to be paid extra for the heating.

The nine-story building is 167 feet long, 33 feet wide and 100 feet high and contains 72 dwellings. Each dwelling has a verandah, adjacent to the living room. All dwellings open on to a gallery, running along the front side of the building, which ends at the staircase hall, where there is also an elevator.

The porters' lodge is in the hall on the ground floor, while on the same floor there are also three shops. In the basement are depositories for bicycles and perambulators, as well as drying and laundry rooms. The roof will be used for a children's playground. The building is surrounded by pleasure gardens.

This building, designed by Mr. W. van Tyen, is an experiment as until now the bringing together of 72 laborers' families into one central building in the Netherlands was a novelty.

It is being carried out in order to test the flat building system as to its value for laborers' dwellings.

Board's Refusal To License Clubs Marks Advance

Mayfair and Madrid Can Be Closed Under Local Regulations

The day of the club, operating under a state charter and independent of any local control, is over. The publicized cases of Club Mayfair and Club Madrid today furnish evidence that such resorts can be closed.

The Club Mayfair, whose application for a club license to sell liquor was refused, has for long been a concrete example of how such a place could be maintained because of loopholes in the laws.

Commenting on the Club Mayfair situation, Mr. David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, said that before repeal and the setting up of new rulings, such places as the Club Mayfair could operate without a license. At that time it was only necessary for the club to get a charter from the Secretary of State. Holding such a charter the club was then free to operate, selling food and beverages to members.

Under the new law, however, such places must now operate under a license issued by the city board. A bona fide club may operate under a license costing $600. The next class of license is for a common victualer, and costs $1200.

The Club Mayfair, on applying for a club license was turned down by the licensing board. Failing here another application has been filed asking for a victualer's license. If this is granted the Mayfair may operate as a restaurant, and be regulated by laws laid down to cover such cases. But, Mr. Montague added, it is still a question as to whether the Mayfair is granted such a license.

Questioned as to the licensing board's refusal of a club license after police testimony had been presented, showing that no law violations had been proved against the Mayfair, Mr. Montague disclosed the interesting fact that the licensing board is not necessarily governed by any evidence presented by the police or any other agency.

"We consider the testimony of the police," Mr. Montague said, "just as we would consider testimony presented by any other agency. But our decision is not swayed by any outside decision. The courts, for instance, may find a man not guilty of certain charges. But we, acting on information we have, may decide that a license should not be issued. We can act as we see fit, uninfluenced by police or courts."

Thus, as the Mayfair awaits a decision on its application for a common victualer's license, it becomes increasingly evident that the day of the so-called "club," operating under a charter that allows it to evade the law, is definitely over.

U. S. Inclined to Cuban View On Revising Platt Amendment

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba and the Roosevelt Administration have at least one thought in common, the abrogation of the Platt Amendment.

To all intents and purposes the proviso has outlived its usefulness, if indeed it ever was useful. Today the Cuban people, with their demand to "go it alone" without interference, have the sympathetic attention of Washington.

The Platt Amendment declares that the United States may exercise the right to intervene (1) for the preservation of Cuban independence and (2) the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. It does not, as some people believe, specifically refer to the protection of American lives and properties.

The amendment was tacked onto the Cuban Constitution back in 1901, while the island was still under the military occupation of the United States, following the war with Spain. Later, it became part of a treaty concluded May 22, 1903. Senator Platt, who framed the proviso, presumably believed with his colleagues that the tutelage of the United States would be needed during an indefinite period.

Bars Violation of Independence

The maintenance of a stable government was not, however, the chief concern, if paragraph one of the Amendment is taken to mean as it reads. It states that Cuba must never enter into a treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers to impair or tend to impair the independence of the country, and that Cuba must never permit a foreign nation or nations to control any portion of the island.

That sounds suspiciously like the Monroe Doctrine which forbids European powers to land troops on Latin-American soil for the purpose of annexing territory. The necessity for such a stipulation, either in the Monroe Doctrine or the Platt Amendment, no longer exists, for European threats have long ago vanished. And further, the proviso is harmful to inter-American relationships.

Cuba, because of its location in the Caribbean region, is important to the United States, like the other republics in that area. Commercially, it exports and imports millions of dollars in goods annually; strategically, it helps form a natural defense for the Panama Canal and the ports opening up the Mississippi Valley. And yet, if the Platt Amendment did not exist its fundamental would still continue, for the United States never would allow a foreign power to land troops on the island, or on the shores of the other Caribbean countries.

What particularly galls the Latin-American republics is the legal right the Platt Amendment gives to the United States for intervention in Cuba's domestic affairs. Not that the southern countries care especially about Cuba's affairs, but they object to the idea of any nation being allowed to interfere with the sovereignty of a Latin-American country. This objection is generally sustained by the northern public, and President Roosevelt is

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Red and Yellow Curbs Puzzle Both Motorists and Traffic Cops

Strips of red and yellow that make Boston's curbstones look like musical comedy sea serpents also bring Gilbert and Sullivan up to date.

And Officer Clancy agrees that "A policeman's lot is not a 'appy one." Especially if that one be a traffic cop with a bunch of tags trying to sort out the cars that are legitimately parked from those whose wheels are in the red—or in the yellow.

It all started, according to the office of the Boston Traffic Commission, with the granting of permits to business houses, industrial plants and public institutions to paint a twenty-foot section of the curb yellow. This section was to be kept open for loading purposes, whether of freight or passengers.

Then, on some of the uptown streets, property owners found cars parked in front of their houses when they came to pull up at the front door. They found they could get permits—so they did—and a 20-foot strip of yellow appeared at the end of the walk.

The stranger to Boston looking for a place to park often becomes confused with the red and yellow patches. The red strips, of course, are the city's restricted areas, hydrants, intersection clearances, and the curb opposite dead-end streets. The yellow ones are simply unloading areas.

The man who gets the permit, and who doesn't read the traffic rules printed on the back, may imagine that he now has a private parking place of his own. He leaves his car in front of the door and collects a ticket. Indignantly he goes to headquarters, to be told that he has parked in his own unloading area. Along that yellow strip no one may park for more than five minutes. Sure, the officer tells him, you've got a permit, but it's an unloading permit and not for parking!

When there are so many yellow strips along a street as to become something of a joke, the Traffic Commission usually puts the whole street in the no-parking category. Then the yellow strips become dingy and faded, the checkerboard pattern gone along with the policeman's grief.

Then there is the matter of bus stops. When they talk about bus stops the men at the Traffic Commission begin to raise their voices and tug at their hair. No matter where you place a bus stop, they say, the property owner invariably puts up a complaint. Sometimes he gets satisfaction. More often his wails have to be ignored. The buses have to go on. And they must stop some place to take on passengers. But nobody wants it done in front of their door or their place of business.

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Things Present

Some straight talk about the jury system will be found in the first editorial.

Your friend who is studying Italian will welcome the opportunity to compare an article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week adds spice to the inside back page every Thursday.

The adventures of two young men on an 1800-mile trek through Africa are related on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a Letter Puzzle, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Banks Insured By Government Remain Secret

Decision Reached Because News Might Cause Runs on Those Not on List

Act in Effect Jan. 1

$29,000,000,000 Federal Fund Will Guarantee Deposits of $10,000 in Full

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The first big battle over the $29,000,000,000 bank deposit guarantee fund—biggest program of its sort ever tried in any country at any time—has been fought out behind closed doors and the victor announced today.

The list of the banks qualifying for membership in the temporary insurance fund, which becomes effective Jan. 1, next Monday, will not be publicly announced. This was the decision made known today by Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Next Monday every deposit of $2500 or less in every eligible bank in the United States becomes fully insured by a government-backed guarantee fund. Total amounts in such deposits are estimated at $17,000,000,000. Next July 1, unless the law is changed in the meantime, every account up to $10,000 will be insured 100 per cent; those up to $50,000, 75 per cent, and those above 50 per cent. This brings the total possible insurable deposits up to around $29,000,000,000.

Both Sides Justified

The question which reached a climax in the present week, was whether the names of banks which failed to come up to the federal standards of eligibility for the guarantee fund should be published. Formal publication of an approved list might spell disaster for the ineligible banks not on the list, it was charged, and might cause those very runs which the scheme seeks to avoid.

On the other hand, one of the arguments advanced for the radical new programs all along has been that it would produce a unified bank system by forcing every bank in the country under the strict regulation of federal examiners. This was the argument that brought the reluctant Senator Carter Glass (D.) of

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Drys of Brookline Strive for Victory In Today's Contest

Brookline today faces the crucial test of whether or not it is to retain its carefully guarded and traditional dryness, built up for many years by the demand for keeping living conditions in this community consistent with the reputation which has made it a famous suburb.

While the sentiment of those who have long resided in Brookline has not changed there have been population changes in the last five or ten years which have brought a new element into the picture. A large part of this element is conceded to be wet. Therefore Brookline temperance advocates are doing their utmost to see that the conservative citizens turn out to the polls and do their part to keep the town in the dry column.

The two questions to be voted upon in this election are:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this town for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wine and all other alcoholic beverages)?

2. Shall licenses be granted in this town for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

Questions Bar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Dean Charles E. Clark

Yale University Law School.

Law Teachers Initiate Move To Purify Bar

Much of Onus of Failure to Serve Public Laid on Own Shoulders

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—The kind of service the legal profession and the courts of the country are giving society is up for scrutiny here as members of the American Association of Law Schools are considering the proposal of the association's president—Dean Charles E. Clark of Yale University school of law—for a sweeping inquiry into their performance.

In opening the association's thirty-first annual meeting here today, Dean Clark urged that such a study be made its central activity in the immediate future, declaring it is the first essential to improvement of the legal profession and should lead to development of "possibly far-reaching social implications."

The most important problem facing the legal profession today, Dean Clark told the law school authorities, is to find out "how well the law is performing the vitally useful functions which it should perform in our modern social organization" and then to remove the stumblingblocks and fill in the gaps.

How Well Does It Serve?

"While legal experts battle over problems of legal pedagogy, while the winds of all sorts of doctrines rage," he continued, "the most fundamental question of all is—How well does the law serve the people?"

This question takes in the whole sweep of legal activity, from the aid given the poor man in distress to the advice given government authorities in planning relief for the whole population, he pointed out.

"The bar as a whole should be carefully examined," Dean Clark urged, "to determine its general caliber, its united and separate activities, the degree of specialization which exists, the opportunities for the younger lawyer, how well the crime situation is being met, and how various classes in the community are being served, such as the needy, the ordinary middle-class citizen, and the prosperous.

"It may be necessary to stop here, but I should like to add the functioning of the local courts and the judges thereof and how well they are serving the needs of the community and each of the various classes therein."

Onus Put on Law Schools

Dean Clark brought his audience face to face with a sample of the indictment placed against American law schools when he quoted a statement by Mr. J. C. Bonbright in the Columbia Law Review, as follows:

"'Today, when the very foundation of our social system, and therefore of our legal institutions, is threatened with a breakdown due to its own inefficiency, the leading law

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Light Gallops Over Test Tube Tape 13 Miles Behind Its Old Schedule

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—The speed of light is placed at 299,774 kilometers or 186,271 miles a second in a new estimate made here.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, said yesterday in announcing the new figure that it was not absolute but that the final computation in about six months would not vary more than two kilometers from it.

The new value is 13 miles a second slower than that reached by the late Dr. Albert A. Michelson, who placed light's speed at 186,284 miles a second in 1927 after he had flashed light beams with mirrors from Mount Wilson to another peak.

Dr. Michelson was not satisfied that he had made the most accurate measure possible and had a mile-long vacuum tube built on the Irvine ranch near Santa Ana. By the use of a revolving mirror light was flashed through the tube.

Dr. F. G. Pease of the Mount Wilson Observatory, and Fred Pearson, University of Chicago, carried on the work left by Dr. Michelson and completed their observations last Feb. 27. Since that time they have been obtaining an average of the many observations made.

"While there were fluctuations which might indicate variations in the speed of light," said Dr. Adams, "we are inclined to the belief that these fluctuations were due to conditions which affected the instruments."

The speed of light has been regarded by natural scientists as one thing which never changes and proof that its speed fluctuates would strike at the theory of relativity.

Russia Adopts 'Iron Hand' To Halt Reckless Driving

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—Although Soviet Russia's criminal codes provide a maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in such cases, the Moscow City Court today decreed capital punishment for Mr. Valentine Ivanoff, a chauffeur convicted of reckless driving in an accident which resulted in four fatalities.

The chauffeur was found guilty of driving a speeding automobile into a marching column of Red Army soldiers on the Leningrad Highway on the outskirts of Moscow, Dec. 3. In addition to four fatalities, five were injured. The decision was based, the court explained, on the anti-social record of the chauffeur, a senior worker in a large garage, and should serve as a warning to others and act as a deterrent to chauffeurs notoriously reckless and indifferent of the public safety.

Boston Upheld In Fight For Port Equality

Railroads at New York Censured by I. C. C. on Warehouse Losses

Rates Less Than Cost

Unfair Practices Charged in Cut-Throat Competition to Corral Business

Competitive equality for the Port of Boston with other north Atlantic seaboard cities will result from the sharp rebuke fired by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, at railroads serving the city of New York.

The sting in the commission's censure of these railroads was wrapped up in the charge that they were selling storage warehouse service to shippers at rates that did not bring the railroads a profit. Either quash this practice or be open for criminal prosecution is virtually the warning that railroads have received from the commission.

These warehouses are either owned completely by the railroads or controlled by them through their stock holdings. The serious charge is that the railroads are actually buying business. At any rate, it simmers down, not to a competition between ports but to cut-throat competition between the large railroad trunk lines serving New York. Reverberations of this destructive battle are felt all over the nation.

Even more serious is the charge by local authorities that the railroads are in no position to sell service at less than cost and in so doing they place the Federal Government in the light of financing unfair practices by loaning these railroads money.

Huge Losses on Rubber

A check of New York warehouses revealed that 56 per cent of the stored goods was crude rubber imported from the Far Eastern countries. On this product alone it was found that the losses sustained by the railroads in handling and storing ran from $1.28 to $6.18 a ton.

"Generally speaking," Mr. Walter W. McCoubrey of the Boston Port Authority declared, "Boston enjoys a freight rate parity with New York on goods shipped in from the Middle West. But in the handling and storage-in-transit rates, New York railroads charge 40 cents a ton while in Boston the charges run from four to five times greater.

"It is to the credit of local warehouse men that they will not stoop to practices of competition that the Interstate Commission holds to be unfair. Needless to say tons of traffic are diverted from the Boston Port and swept into other Atlantic ports by lower storage rates.

As a matter of fact, China clay is the only major product on which Boston enjoys an advantage in shipping rates.

Extra Services Allowed

The way it works is thus: A railroad says to a shipper, "Send us your business. We'll give you anything in the line of extra services free of charge." Boston has a parity of freight rates with other Atlantic ports but in charging for other services, as required by the Interstate Commerce Act, Boston cannot compete with the unfair practices of other ports.

In other words, Boston's commercial warehousemen have been charging rates from four to five times those in New York for so-called storage-in-transit. This is necessary in order to make a fair profit. By underselling the storage market at this pace, New York invites shippers to send their freight through that port, thence to New England by rail or truck.

The commission's verdict, resulting from several months of close observations, also throws a scare into railroad trunk lines serving Baltimore and Philadelphia, where the storage "racket," as Boston Port Authorities call it, is running strong.

Not only are these railroads said to be violating the Interstate Commerce Act but they are also held liable to criminal prosecution under the Elkins Commerce Law which prohibits rebating or the selling of services below cost in order to attract trade away from competitors.

The commission rules that every incidental service must stand on its own feet—that it must bear its share of operating costs.

Restricted to Large Concerns

In the New York area alone seven railroad trunk lines were found to be storing freight in warehouses operated by affiliated or subsidized firms in "the pay of the rails" which had lost $1,260,000 on a capital investment of $36,000,000.

The warehouses were conducted as commercial propositions, not available to the public but opened to selected firms controlling large movements of freight.

The Port Authority of Boston, instrumental in gaining the ear of the Commerce Commission against those violators of its rulings, predicts that the findings of the commission will not end until they are placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for prosecution.

Flood Control Work Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mr. Thad Holt, director of the Alabama civil works and relief administrations, has announced the starting of work on the Elba-Geneva flood control project designed to prevent recurrence of the flood of 1929, which seriously damaged the small cities of Elba and Geneva. Approximately 1000 men will be given employment on the project.

CHRISTMAS CLUB

Why not form a group of savers in your office? Telephone for signature cards and particulars.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Filene's
BOSTON

A little fifth floor shop —headquarters for

Real Winter Sport Shoes!

Women's! Misses'! Gift Ideas!

HI-HIKER, $6.90
our favorite hiking boot. ONLY at Filene's in Boston

Tough water resistant elk-tanned leather, HAND-SEWN moccasin toes, gristle soles, smoke or brown, can be used for skiing if you don't use a harness. Sizes 3 to 9, $6.90. Fifth floor.

NORWEGIAN SKI BOOTS, $6.90
copied from a professional's.

Heel grooved for ski harness. Hard high toe. Waterproofed leather. Thong ties. Reinforced toe saddle to prevent hurt and pulling apart where harness strap comes. Felt top for snugness. $6.90, fifth floor.

SNOW PACKS, $6.90
ONLY at Filene's in Boston

Indian style, hand sewn, oiled leather. Snow shoe favorites. Black or brown, good for snow hiking. Sizes 3 to 9, fifth floor, Filene Sport Shoes, $6.90.

LEATHER TOP BARKER BOOTS, $6

Tobogganists choose 'em! Sturdy enough for hill climbing. Solid low grooved heel. Snow shoe heel loop. Rubber "lowers." Brown, black, 3 to 9, fifth floor, $6.

The Editor's Puzzle

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9" fed
I expected to ~~have~~
met you ~~when you came~~
~~in down~~ at the ~~depot~~ station,"
said the chairman, "but
~~a train had~~
~~having~~ been reported
late, and ~~only having~~
~~to away at the time.~~"
~~a limited amount of~~
~~the~~
~~time you may be sure~~
~~that if I could of~~
~~I would of come down~~
~~to the train to meet~~
you—

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

U. S. University Of Public Affairs Project Outlined

National Student Federation Takes Up Plan for Training Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Plans for a federal university of public affairs to train 150 or 200 American college students each year for future leadership in government were being studied and perfected here today by student leaders from more than 200 colleges and universities.

The proposal for such a "statesmanship laboratory" was laid before the ninth annual conference of the National Student Federation of America yesterday afternoon by Mr. Chester H. McCall, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, who said that it had his chief's approval.

Referring to the "wisdom of Soviet leaders in training their youth for future responsible positions in the state," Mr. McCall declared that "our country has reached that peculiar and complex stage in its development when a definite program for future leadership must be launched and maintained."

Establishment of Forum

The program he proposed calls for the establishment of a forum to be held in Washington during the months of January, February and March of each year, composed of selected students from colleges and universities throughout the country who are interested in government service. They would be instructed personally by the 10 Cabinet officers, members of Congress and other outstanding officials.

Open forums would be held in which the students would have opportunity to ask questions. Several days would be devoted to each department and the legislative machinery covered comprehensively. The philosophy of government as well as actual procedure would be emphasized. Collateral reading would be required.

Mr. McCall expressed the hope that the plan could be worked out so the first students could come to Washington in January, 1935. "Within four years, from 600 to 800 students would attend this university of public affairs," he said. "Each would become a potential leader for the years ahead."

"This laboratory might constitute the first step in a constantly expanding program for a planned and objective development of leadership on a much broader scale, which would be the best insurance possible for the perpetuation of our democratic form of government."

More Recognition

The present Administration has given more recognition to young people than any in history, Mr. McCall told the students. Many men under 30 are holding key positions in the Federal Government today, he said. He denied that this recognition had "gone to their heads." He said: "They consider themselves in training for leadership. They are training with the leaders of today for the leadership of tomorrow."

Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, last night described to the conference the steps the Administration is taking to aid unemployed school-teachers and classes in adult education and give instruction to young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Later group meetings discussed the crisis in education and ways of meeting the financial emergency.

The N. S. F. A. voted with only a handful of dissenting voices to withhold support from the national conference on students in politics, which begins here tomorrow, under liberal sponsorship. Mr. John A. Lang, president of the federation, described his organization as taking the middle course, advocating "sound and reasonable action."

He expressed the view that it should refrain from committing itself on such subjects as the NRA, the social system and monetary matters which the Students in Politics Conference will cover. Students who favored participation in the political conference were for the most part from the large universities of New York City.

International debates and foreign travel tours organized by the N. S F. A. in 1933 and in store for 1934 were described by the travel chairman. Twelve colleges were reported to have joined the federation since September, as follows: University of Alabama, Bucknell University, Emory University, Howard University, Hunter College, Mary Baldwin College, Millsaps College, Nebraska State Teachers College, University of New Mexico, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania College for Women and Western Reserve University.

Representatives of the more liberal student groups called at the White House to demand abolition of the R. O. T. C. in American colleges. Organizations represented on the delegation were the National Student League, the League for Industrial Democracy, and the Youth Section of the American League Against War, and Fascism.

General Public Service

General Public Service Corporation announces today that effective Jan. 1, 1934, S. B. Tuell, now president of the company, will become chairman of the board of directors and F. Higginson Cabot Jr. will become president. Mr. Cabot has been closely associated with General Public Service Corporation as a director and member of the executive committee from the time of its organization in 1925.

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'There Are a Few Bright Spots'

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Quezon Discusses Philippine Status With Roosevelt

President Is Hoping to Defer Action to Another Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—President Roosevelt and the Philippine delegation headed by Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, sat down to a luncheon discussion today of the baffling problem of the islands' status.

The delegation seeks reopening of the whole independence question at the forthcoming session of Congress, and points out that the Hawes-Cutting Act, adopted last year, will expire Jan. 17 as a result of its rejection by the islands' Legislature. Unless some action is taken by President Roosevelt or Congress before that date, the entire Philippine problem is returned to the position of three or four years ago.

But the Chief Executive is extremely reluctant to burden impending busy Congress with this thorny problem, and leaders on Capitol Hill are even less willing to admit the question to the legislative docket. It is apparent, therefore, that Mr. Quezon is meeting with a disappointing reception.

What he is more interested in, however, is the long-range viewpoint of the Roosevelt Administration. No light has been shed on this question. Officially the President has adopted no Philippine policy. While Democratic leaders supported the Hawes-Cutting Act in Congress, the permanent government officials who supported former President Hoover in his overruled veto are still those who guide Mr. Roosevelt.

Many courses are possible and in the present uncertainty even high experts on the problem do little more than list them:

(1) Simple postponement, a do-nothing attitude, is conceivable in the midst of current concentration on internal recovery.

(2) Revision of the Hawes-Cutting Act to meet Philippine aims more nearly is possible, but few Washington leaders would approve this.

(3) Writing a completely new act would please permanent officials, but might not suit Filipinos as well as the late act, and it too is not welcomed in the midst of present preoccupations.

(4) Plans for very early independence are attributed to President Roosevelt by some writers, on little evidence. The difficulty, however, arises not over independence but over the kind of trade rights and political defenses the islands would have thereafter. If the Filipinos were sure that congressional lobbies would not cut off all their rights in the American market, they would welcome such a course. But trade has today overshadowed mere independence in the island view.

(5) It is suggested that a round-table conference, aimed particularly at clarifying Philippine views on the best future status, and educating the people toward self-sufficiency, might be the best way out.

Law Makes Reich Patron Of Wagner's Parsifal

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—The German Government yesterday decreed a "law for the protection of Wagner."

By its terms, the great German composer's "Parsifal" can be sung only in Beyreuth in future productions in Germany. The decree, at the same time, provides an annual subsidy for the Beyreuth festival of 100,000 marks—about $37,000—to permit the poor to attend the opera. Thus the Reich by law becomes the patron of "Parsifal," but permits other Wagnerian operas throughout the country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Return of France To Force Policy Seen in Berlin

Building of Common Front Against Reich Arms Found by Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 28—France's rejection of Germany's recent armament proposals, which is foreshadowed in messages from Paris published here today, is interpreted here in conjunction with the Paris visits of leading statesmen of France's "vassal states" as indicating France's determination to try to form a common front against Germany's rearmament and the demand for treaty revision.

The press generally regrets France's rejection of Germany's proposals. One paper writes that it is impossible not to see in recent events a return to the methods of much politik, or policy of force. France, it is held, is trying to recement old friendships formed after the World War so as to combine the interests of those countries which are alarmed lest their interests be endangered by German rearmament.

Poland's Attitude Questioned

In this connection it is assumed that French policy has been aided by skill ful use of a statement attributed to a prominent National Socialist that National Socialism is a weltanschaung—a world philosophy or religion not limited to Germany; that it knows no boundaries and thinks not in decades but in centuries.

In these circumstances practically the only consolation the German press is able to find today is uncertainty regarding the attitude of Poland. The circle round Germany would be incomplete without Poland, one paper writes, adding "Poland refuses to be a pawn in France's game."

Consolidation of Security

The French decision to strengthen its relations with its allies in eastern and Balkan Europe is most carefully noted here. Great significance is attached in this connection to the forthcoming visit of King Boris of Bulgaria to Bucharest at the end of January. This visit is aimed at establishing a better understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria, and so between the Little Entente and Bulgaria.

The visits already made to Paris by Dr. Eduard Benes, representing the Little Entente, and M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, and the coming visits of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and King Carol of Roumania, as well as the proposed journeys of the French Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, to the Little Entente capitals, and possibly Warsaw and Moscow, are all interpreted here as skillful moves in the same policy of consolidating French security against possible German rearmament outside the framework of the League of Nations.

French Offer to Destroy Half of Bombing Planes

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—With a proposal to destroy half of its bombing planes, France offered proof today of the Government's determination to push a policy of disarmament within the League of Nations as now constituted.

Provided other nations would agree to do likewise, it was learned on high authority last night, the aircraft would be destroyed immediately upon signing of a disarmament convention now being drafted in consultation with France's allies for submission at Geneva.

Broadly, the proposed disarmament program was described as based upon one formulated at Paris last September in conversations between French and British statesmen.

(Approximately 175 bombers, or about 16 squadrons, would be left in active service should France's present strength of such planes be cut in half, according to available figures.)

Associated System Output Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Net electric output of 54,678,679 units (kwh) is reported by the Associated Gas & Electric System for the week ended Dec. 18. This is an increase over the corresponding period a year ago.

Agriculture Ready To Finance Itself, Credit Chief Says

Myers Answers Criticism of Delay in Granting Loan Applications

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (AP)—Mr. W. I. Myers, governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, predicted today that because of the "complete system of farm credit," set up by the Government, agriculture for the first time will be able to finance itself.

His forecast was contained in a paper read before the convention of the American Farm Economic Association by Mr. F. F. Hill of Cornell University, who is associated with Mr. Myers in the credit administration's work.

Describing crop loans as "a mixture of charity and business," Mr. Myers asserted the government would liquidate them as fast as possible without embarrassment to worthy farmers.

The Governor defended the federal land banks from criticism of farmers who thought action on loan applications too long delayed. He said that from May 12 to Dec. 21 the 12 banks received more than 500,000 applications for $2,000,000,000 in loans, nearly double their total business for 17 years of previous existence.

Loans are now being granted at the rate of $60,000,000 a month, he said, with 17,000 to 18,000 applications coming in weekly.

Dean Walter J. Shepard of Ohio State University forecast last night that the people of the United States will see the Government's power to take private property for public use exercised on a greater scale than ever before as the New Deal progresses.

He made the statement in a nation-wide broadcast from Philadelphia. His address was the keynote of three delivered preliminary to a three-day conference by 15 national Associations which open conventions simultaneously today.

Dean Shepard was joined in the addresses by Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University, one of the members of President Roosevelt's original "brain trust," and Dean Isidor Loeb of Washington University, St. Louis.

"The New Deal," said Dean Shepard, "means the end of individualism and the beginning of a new era in social control in which the rights of private property, hitherto held sacred, must give way to the rights of personality—the right of all men to the pursuit of happiness."

The speakers assailed "the doctrine of rugged individualism" while expounding the cause of human rights over property rights.

Lee Heads I. C. C. for 1934

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Mr. William E. Lee, Idaho Republican, today was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1934. Commissioner Lee succeeds Mr. Patrick J. Farrell, Democrat. The chairmanship rotates each year among the members. The new chairman was appointed to the commission by President Hoover in January, 1930.

'Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum' Garbled From 'Now Fi, Fee, Fau, Fan'

Examiner of Rare Volumes Finds Many Thrills in New Field for Women

Bibliographer

The Christian Science Monitor—Atlantic Studios

Miss E. Millicent Sowerby

The giant did not say, "Fee, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." What he really cried out was:

Now fi, fee, fau, fan,
I feele smell of a dangerous man.
Be he alive, or be he dead
I'le grind his bones to make me bread.

This new light on an ancient rime comes from Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, bibliographer to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. She discovered the original verses while browsing through the only copy known to exist of the first edition of "Tom Thumb," which is in the possession of her employer. The little volume was printed in 1621, under the beguiling title,

"The History of Tom Thumbe, the Little, for his small stature surnamed, King Arthurs Dwarfe: whose Life and aduentures containe many strange and wonderfull accidents, published for the delight of merry Time-spenders."

This is highly interesting, to be sure, but Miss Sowerby's career is one such thrill after another, for she spends her days among hundreds of the rarest books in the world, first editions back to Chaucer, bindings of old Florence, manuscripts on vellum, illuminated by medieval monks.

Volume of Madame de Pompadour

Picking a book at random from the heap upon her desk, one breaks into rapturous comment over the golden crest. It is that of Madame de Pompadour, for the volume, which was printed in 1517, had been bound especially for that lady, and is included in a part of her library now being listed in a bibliography of early French books, the task at present in Miss Sowerby's hands.

She served her apprenticeship with two distinguished London firms —those of Wilfred Michael Voynich, and Sotheby & Co. The former, she learned in 1912, was looking for a woman cataloguer. Pre-war days in England offered little in the way of positions for college women outside of the teaching profession. She went in haste from Cambridge University to London, recklessly prepared to work without wages for the education which she knew the training at Voynich's would be. "But I am not a slave driver," said Mr. Voynich, and insisted on a regular, though modest, salary.

Working for auctioneers, says Miss Sowerby, is the very best equipment for a bibliographer. You simply can't afford to make any mistakes. The slightest one can involve gigantic sums. She began by cataloguing books, some of them property left to the heirs of ancient English castles; by copying titles, in the minutest of detail, by noting bindings, woodcuts, plates, and many other factors which can mean everything or nothing to an experienced bibliophile.

Office Traditions Shattered

After doing war work in Paris Miss Sowerby became connected with Sotheby & Co., originally known as Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, breaking through that estimable house's ultra-conservatism with unprecedented success which would have done credit to the then outmoded cause of the suffragettes.

"Young Tom Hodge," as he was referred to, then a youth in his 70's, was still a member of the firm. He had already made vigorous protest against the introduction of the telephone and a couple of those abominable "new-fangled" things called typewriters, and the consequent employing of two women to operate the machines. A woman cataloguer was the last straw. He resigned.

For the past nine years Miss Sowerby has been head of Dr. Rosenbach's department of bibliography, collaborating with him on catalogues and important bibliographical works. She spent 18 months on the 800 captivating little volumes included in "Early American Children's Books," and in his introduction to this work the Doctor has written:

"This catalog owes much to my friend Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, who has done so much to make the catalog attractive. From her rich store of knowledge I am indebted for a great portion of the notes concerning both authors and publishers. It is a real pleasure to acknowledge the great assistance she has rendered me, not only in the compilation but in seeing the volume through the press."

Southern Colorado Power Net

Net earnings of Southern Colorado Power Company totaled $768,356 for the year ended Nov. 30, and compares with net of $865,111 for the previous year.

Railroad Subsidy For Iraq Service Urged by Business

It Now Takes Three Days for Round Trip Between Baghdad and Basra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Business men of Iraq are urging the Government to link the trade centers of Baghdad and Basra by a better rail service. Although these two principal towns of Iraq are only 353 miles apart, the return journey takes at least three days. Business men with interests in both towns find that a too generous slice is cut from their week's schedule if they want to be in both places.

Sending a letter between the two cities is an equally slow procedure as five days elapse between the time of sending a message and receiving an answer by return mail.

The Government is being urged to devote some attention and possibly financial aid to the railroads in order to alleviate the situation which the Iraq press refers to as "archaic."

The railroads could run a service between the cities in 12 hours, but claim that such service would not pay. It is felt, therefore, that the Government would be justified in granting the subsidy which would be required to prevent losses. Such a subsidy it is believed, would pay for itself with a small surcharge for passengers and mail and an improved service would do much to encourage communication between the two main cities of Iraq.

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IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

flavor-blended

Humphrey Denies President's Right To Remove Him

Former Trade Commissioner Airs His Troubles in United States Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Dr. William E. Humphrey today took to the United States Court of Claims his contention that President Roosevelt's action in ordering him removed as a member of the Federal Trade Commission last October was "illegal and void."

In a petition filed with the court, Mr. Humphrey, a Republican, demanded from the United States $1251.39 he said was due him as his salary from Oct. 8 to Nov. 30.

Disclosing for the first time the full correspondence between himself and the President, Mr. Humphrey placed before the court the transcript of four letters from Mr. Roosevelt. Two of them requested his resignation, a third accepted his resignation, although Mr. Humphrey contended none had been offered, while a fourth contained only these words: "I am in receipt of your letter of September 28th. Effective as of this date (Oct. 7) you are hereby removed from the office of Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission."

The controversy between the President and Mr. Humphrey, which already has been picked up as a political issue by some Republicans and is certain to be aired in the coming congressional session, has been simmering either beneath the surface or in the open since last July.

Mr. Humphrey refused to relinquish his post even after the direct order from Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Humphrey based his case before the court today on the contention that Congress intended the Commission to be an independent, semi-judicial, non-political body, the members of which would be independent of the will of the President and subject to removal only for causes stated in the statute. He asserted that his duties had been properly performed and that no charges of any kind had been presented against him either by the President or the Senate.

For 14 years a Republican representative from the State of Washington, Mr. Humphrey was first appointed to the Commission by President Coolidge in 1925 and was reappointed by President Hoover for a six-year term in 1931.

Public Music Library Collected in Liverpool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—One of the finest public music libraries in England has been assembled in less than three years and is shown by the publication of the catalogue of the music in Liverpool Free Public Libraries.

The number of entries in the catalogue reaches 12,500. Opera is represented by more than 500 scores. The great editions of Tudor church music and of the madrigal and lutenist schools which have been recovered in recent years are included.

Jingle Bells

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oh What Fun It Is to Ride—

The One-Horse Open Sleigh Is Not Altogether a Thing of the Past As This Picture Will Show. But It Is a Treat Now; Once It Was a Chore.

Bundled in the warmest of winter clothes to keep out Jack Frost's nipping sting, these 15 wide-eyed, rosy-cheeked youngsters from the New England Home for Little Wanderers today piled merrily into this sleigh to take every advantage of the snow that Old Man Winter heaped upon Boston's streets by taking a good old-fashioned ride over the frozen snow.

For many of the children this was their first ride on runners that slip so quietly over the snow and they shouted their approval by lusty cheers and the singing of winter songs.

And the cause for all the happiness and joy brought to these orphan children may be contributed to a Mr. Razch of the St. James Stables who donated the sleigh to the Emergency Campaign for this purpose.

Conciliation Efforts Among Cuban Groups Approach New Phase

HAVANA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Señor Benjamin Fernandez de Medina, Uruguayan Minister to Cuba and author of a political conciliation plan, conferred today with President Grau San Martin. The Minister declined to comment upon the nature of their long conversation.

A Government spokesman, however, said there was a possibility that conciliation negotiations between Cuba's warring political factions would be reopened. Such negotiations would be based, he said, "upon Grau remaining in the Presidency with a coalition cabinet."

Señor Medina said he saw several opposition leaders while in Miami within the last few days and that they were "all anxious to return to Cuba—they all desire peace."

Dr. Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior, War and the Navy, announced that martial law will be lifted Jan. 5 and soldiers withdrawn from Havana's streets.

He also said that all of the officers who figured in the National Hotel battle, with the exception of a few leaders, will be released early next week.

Dr. Jose Gonzalez Rubiera, former Havana University professor, prepared today to assume the post of Secretary of Public Instruction, following President Grau's announcement of an expected Cabinet change. Señor Costales Latatu now holds the office.

Parliament Petitioned By Way of Thames

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A petition from 12,000 merchant navy officers for better conditions in their service made a spectacular entry into Parliament recently, by way of the river Thames.

A launch carried a delegation from the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation who sought a public inquiry to report on their conditions of service. This is said to be the first time in history that a petition to the Houses of Parliament has been conveyed by water.

Youngstown Steel Area Gets Federal Homestead Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — Plans for a subsistence homestead project to take care of workers in the steel area around Youngstown, Ohio, were announced today by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

This project, to be known as Masoning Homestead Gardens, Inc., will differ from most of the other subsistence undertakings of the Federal Government in that the homesteads instead of being erected on one tract of land, will be established at various points adjacent to Youngstown and its suburbs. Sites selected are North Jackson, Austin Town, Struthers, Girard, North Lima, Boardman, and Canfield.

In selecting occupants emphasis will be placed on obtaining 50 per cent from the "white collar" classes of low salary scale workers. Factory workers, store clerks, garage mechanics and members of the semi- and full professional classes will be included.

Preference wil be given those who have a background of farm training and who are temperamentaly inclined toward gardening and home production of food. Each homestead will have from one and a half to three acres, enabling the occupants to supplement their incomes by producing food for their own use.

Approximately 160 homesteads will be established to cost about $3000 each. Occupants will be able to acquire a contract for purchase of the homes with no down payment, and with repayment of the loan to be amortized over a period of 20 to 25 years. They will be given opportunity to choose the location of their homes and the type of house design.

London Times Notes Progress of New Deal

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Unqualified recognition of the "immense improvement in the position of the United States since President Roosevelt took charge of the Administration" was accorded today by The Times in an editorial.

Reviewing the President's policies in view of the approaching session of Congress, the paper said, "If the outlook is still gloomy and uncertain, it is beyond any comparison better than last March when all confidence in the future was lost and the country seemed on the eve of economic and social disintegration.

"There is no doubt the President is regarded by the great mass of his countrymen as the one man capable of shepherding them back to prosperity." Reviewing the difficulties, obscurities and confusion which it lays to antagonistic attitudes of various recovery agencies in the United States in conflict with individuals, the paper predicted "a great struggle of competing interests and ideals in which the President must play a decisive part," but saw "no sign he is in the least perturbed at the prospect."

Fresco Uncovered In Vienna Church

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—An Austrian painter, Hans Fischer, an expert in restoring ancient pictures, has uncovered a mural painting behind the altar of the Schubert Church in Vienna, where the famous composer, Franz Schubert, used to play the organ. What led him to the discovery was an old sketch representing the interior of the church as it looked in Schubert's days, the accuracy of which had been doubted by others.

This valuable work of art, executed in genuine fresco fashion, is said to be one of the rare frescoes by the Imperial Court Painter George Werle, a pupil of Daniel Gran, and is signed and dated 1719. Now it has been renovated by Hans Fischer.

The fresco depicts Mary Magdelene anointing the feet of Jesus, and is surrounded, after the fashion of the Baroque style, by rich architecture and crowned by clouds and angels.

A symbolic escutcheon to the right presents "the miracle of conversion."

Wagner Seeking Changes in NIRA To Please Labor

Job Insurance Is Being Pushed at Conference With President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—A national employment insurance measure will be urged on Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, he announced today. He will also seek an amendment to the NIRA strengthening and clarifying its labor section.

Amendments to the Recovery Act will also be discussed at a meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. Jan. 24, President William Green announced here. Both Mr. Wagner and the Labor groups believe collective bargaining sections of the Act require strengthening. Besides his post in the Senate, Mr. Wagner is chairman of the National Labor Board. One of the most effective members of the upper chamber, his proposal to review the whole subject of company unionism and such cases as the pending Ford dispute with the A. F. of L. in the interest of Labor, are expected to meet with a large measure of success.

As to job insurance, considerable interest has been suddenly turned to it through a two-hour discussion at the White House yesterday at which Mr. A. L. Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation, accompanied by Mr. John J. Raskob, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, urged establishment of a gigantic central insurance fund. At the conference were the Director of the Budget, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and officials of the Labor Department.

Another legislative proposal came from Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, today, who announced he would work for progressive inheritance taxation large enough in the higher brackets to prevent the transfer of big incomes from one generation to another. Mr. Norris said redistribution of wealth was necessary for permanent farm prosperity.

Another Old Dinosaur Peeks Out From the Cliffs of Arizona

This 80,000,000-Year-Old Specimen Looked Like an Ostrich and Was an Early Ancestor of Its Much Larger Progeny of Cretaceous Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. C. L. Camp, director of the museum of paleontology at the University of California, has announced the discovery of the fossil remains of a birdlike dinosaur which lived in the sand dunes of northern Arizona in the Jurassic geologic period of about 80,000,000 years ago. This animal walked on its hind legs, and resembled an ostrich in appearance. It is an early ancestor of the dinosaur tribe.

Its remains were found by members of the party of Mr. Ansel F. Hall, chief forester of the United States National Park Service, who led an expedition into the Monument Valley of Arizona some months ago. These fossil remains are now the property of the university museum here. They are considered of great value, because the bones of dinosaurs of this period are of too delicate a nature to lend themselves readily to fossilization. As a result, specimens of this species are very rare, and are much prized by museums.

"Mr. Robert H. Thomas, a student at the university here, and a Navajo Indian, Max Littlesalt, made the discovery," says Dr. Camp. "One evening the men visited the ruin of Keet Seel, one of the famous cliff dwellings of northern Arizona. They climbed an old Indian trail up a cliff which was about 600 feet high. Part of the trail consisted simply of hand holes in the rock. When the men were about 100 feet from the top, they came upon the dinosaur remains. These lay under a ledge protected from the rain.

"The skull had weathered away as well as part of the backbone and part of the limbs, but the rest of the skeleton was well preserved. Dinosaurs of this small type are interesting in themselves and because they represent ancestors of later gigantic animals. The earliest of this group were small—about the size of a turkey. They walked in the manner of a bird, carrying their forefeet in front of them. As a matter of fact, they are distantly related to the reptilian ancestors of birds.

"There has been considerable speculation as to what these animals lived on, and how they secured their food. Some paleontologists believe that they ran fast, and caught slow flying birds, clutching their prey with their fore claws, and then rending it with their teeth. But this is unlikely. Discovery of skulls of relatives of these dinosaurs show that they were toothless, and had a beak like a bird. It has therefore been suggested that they were egg suckers and lived off the eggs laid by larger dinosaurs."

While this discovery is the first that has been made in Arizona of fossil remains of a dinosaur of the Jurassic geologic period, Dr. Camp says that ample evidence has been found of their occupancy of the region. This has been revealed through the medium of tracks of these animals which have been imprinted in the rocks. The remains of dinosaurs of a later period, the Cretaceous of approximately 70,000,000 years ago, have been found in this territory on several occasions.

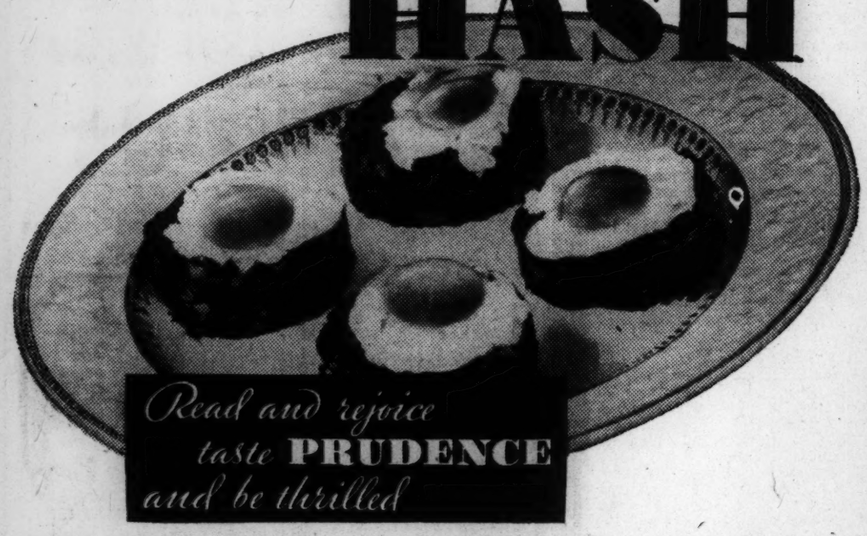
NRA Idea Tried Out In 1349, Professor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Apparently there is nothing new under the sun, at least so far as the New Deal's setup is concerned.

For here comes Dr. C. N. Ferrell, professor of history at the University of South Carolina, with the assertion that the idea of the NRA dates back approximately 584 years when medieval England had a statute for labor enacted in 1349, which regulated wages and fixed prices much as the NRA does today.

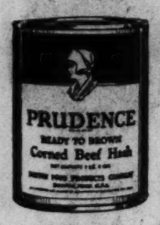
Do YOU— who never TRUSTED HASH



BACK in your mind there's a vague idea that under certain rare circumstances hash can be a glorious dish, but somehow you don't trust it, as a rule; fear it's made of scraps; sort of thrown together anyhow.

Well then, here is how Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made, by an old New England recipe in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; an exact proportion of lean and fat meat; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.

After the meat is boiled and cooled, it is removed from the pot and the fat skimmed off the water. Then in this same savory water, carefully selected white, mealy potatoes are boiled. Mighty few housewives today would take such trouble; not to speak of a big meat factory.



Prudence Hash is a delicious, wholesome, hearty meal; it's hash that *is* hash; a dish fit for a king.

It is all ready to heat and eat. Just open the can and brown the hash in a frying pan for three minutes. And, Prudence is a true economy; costs six cents for a man's-size serving.

You'll find it hard to *keep* Prudence Corned Beef Hash in the house for an emergency—once you serve it, your entire family will want it frequently. But, Prudence is easy to buy—at just about every good grocery store.

If you really want to get over your distrust of hash, make sure that it's *Prudence* you buy.

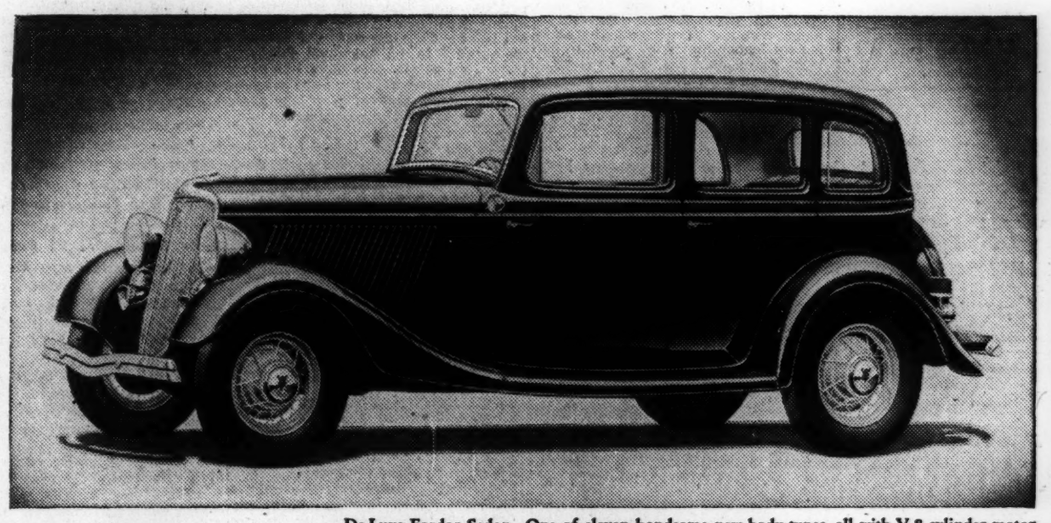
MONITOR READERS: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10 cents and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY . BOSTON

PRUDENCE
Ready to Brown
CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Add to the emergency shelf in your pantry a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are mighty good.

A Real Advance in Motor Car Engineering



De Luxe Fordor Sedan. One of eleven handsome new body types, all with V-8 cylinder motor

NEW DUAL CARBURETION AND DUAL INTAKE MANIFOLD ADD TO POWER AND ECONOMY OF THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1934

LIKE a pair of lungs for this powerful motor, this new system of carburetion and intake supplies vaporized gasoline evenly to all eight cylinders. Two distinct advantages result from it:

1. More even compression of fuel, giving still greater power, faster acceleration, quicker starting and smoother performance.

2. More complete utilization of fuel, more miles to the gallon, with consequent economy. Crankcase dilution is reduced to a minimum, thereby conserving oil with still further economy in operation.

Increased efficiency at less cost is a notable achievement. Yet it is only one of many improvements which distinguish this new and greater Ford V-8 for 1934.

Clear-vision Ventilation. Constant Supply of Fresh Air without Drafts or Obstruction to View

As perfected in the New Ford, this system of ventilation operates efficiently at all speeds, winter or summer.

In cold or stormy weather, the new adjustable window ventilators can be opened the desired amount to provide fresh air. Individual control on front door and rear-quarter windows enables passengers to obtain desired ventilation without causing discomfort to others. Windshield and windows do not fog when ventilators are opened.

In warm weather, the windshield—which opens—and the cowl ventilator provide additional fresh air.

This New Ford is a more comfortable car. It has new spring flexibility, improved shock absorbers, softer seat springs, and deeper seat cushions.

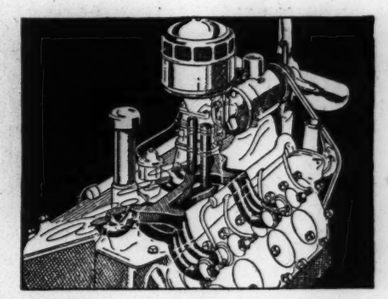
It is a handsomer car. New lines, new radiator shell and grille, new interior design.

But above all it is an efficient and economical car, and an automobile on which you can depend for long and satisfactory service.

NOW ON DISPLAY AT ALL FORD DEALERS

$515 up

(F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight, delivery and tax. Bumpers and spare tire extra. Convenient terms through Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.)



Dual carburetion gives smoother operation in all driving ranges from idling to highest top speed.

To open ventilators, give handle half-turn after window is raised to top. Simple. Easy. Efficient.

NEW FORD V-8 *for* 1934

Biennial Sessions In Massachusetts Undergo Setback

Economy Argument Denied by Legislators—Cite State's Fine Record

Prospects for the establishment of a system of biennial sessions in the Massachusetts Legislature, widely sponsored in the interests of government economy, went by the board today with the filing of an adverse report by the special commission on public expenditures.

From the standpoint of economy in state government, the commission asserts that the lopping off of a legislative session once in two years would result in a saving of less than one-half of one per cent of the average state budget. Such a saving, it declares, would be more than offset by the disadvantages outlined in its report.

The chief objection raised by members of the special commission to the proposed biennial session system relates to the "tremendous power" which it would place "in the hands of the party to which the Governor belongsg."

Referring to the suggestion of proponents of the plan that special sessions could be called in the event a second sitting of the Legislature should be necessary, the commission held that the plan would lodge unwarranted power in the hands of one political party.

The commission contended that the change to the biennial system would result in throwing greater powers upon subordinate governmental units such as counties, cities, towns and state departments. Such powers, the commission points out, might not always be employed to the advantage of the taxpayers.

The report also intimates that the Massachusetts Legislature has a great reputation in practicability of its statecraft to uphold and that to curtail its sessions would be to impair its opportunity to serve the people of the Commonwealth.

The legislators quote that eminent British statesman, James Bryce, as declaring the Massachuetts Legislature superior to all other legislative bodies in the United States.

Food Prices Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet's Food Index rose 5 cents to $1.92 in the week ended Dec. 26. A year ago it stood at $1.64.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m		890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	....	People's Symphony	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News..		recital program...	popular	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady....		Conrad Sawyer....	All-American Boy..	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..		Sam Curtis chat..	Dance music.....	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	"Hickory Nuts".....		Evening Tatler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	NBC dance music....		records; talks....	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....		News; music.....	Merry-Go-Round..	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas		Dan Beddo, basso.	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....		Salute program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch		Popular vocal....	Just Plain Bill....	Dance music.....
7:30	Eddy Duchin and		Lum and Abner...	Mildred Bailey....	Italian Echoes,
7:45	his orchestra		The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	native program.
8:00	Captain Diamond's		Vallee Orchestra;	EdithMurray,songs	Mandolin group...
8:15	Adventures, sketch..		guest soloists;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk
8:30	NBC talk series.....		stars of the stage	Voice of America;	Rhythm Twins....
8:45	The Sizzlers, male trio		and screen.....	talks; music.....	Italian String Trio
9:00	Death Valley Days,		Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music.....
9:15	dramatic sketch....		Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music..	Organ recital.....
9:30	Richard Himber and		ninger; soloists;	California Mel....	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....		comedy skit.....	Cameraman talk..	Reports; news....
10:00	Hands Across the		Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Border: musical		Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra....
10:30	Address, President		Taylor; Pickens	Pres. Roosevelt...	Pres. Roosevelt...
10:45	Roosevelt		Sisters; soloists..	Reports; news....	Evans Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports.....		Forecasts; news...	Bruins - Canadiens	lumbia Orchestra.
11:15	News flashes		NBC soloist.....	hockey report....	CBS dance music.
11:30	William Scotti and		Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off.....
11:45	his orchestra		and his orchestra	and orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Symphony Concert, Frank Black, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Pablo Casals; London Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, Impressions of America, S. P. B. Mais, from New York.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "NRA and the Foods Industry," Harold F. Woodward.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded concert program.
8:00 WBZ, Ethel Shutta; Walter O'Keefe; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; quartet; piano duo; Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time"—Outstanding Events of 1933.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; Harry McNaughton; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Melodic Strings, orchestral program from Canada.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Concert Band, Frank Simon, director; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Lum and Abner's Old-Time Friday Night Sociable.
10:45 WAAB, Glayds Rice, soprano; concert orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

Snow Fills Boys' Purses—The blizzard was hailed with delight by many boys all over the city who saw prospects of earning vacation pocket money by shovelling drifts from doorsteps and garage entrances. One group noticed numerous cars in difficulties at the Cambridge end of the Cottage Farm Bridge. Drivers would stop at the crossroads and find it impossible to start up the grade again. The boys recognized the opportunity and stood ready to apply a little shoulder power in the rear until the wheels gained traction.

The harvest of gratitude, expressed with the help of small coins of the realm, seemed well worth gathering.

Disputes Time—The clock in the Park Street Church tower boomed out the hour of eight. We glanced up at it—and were shocked to see a mere automobile advertisement disputing the statement coming from the church. "The time is now 7:27 rudely averred that electric sign above the Old Granary Burial Ground.

"The Face of the Sky"—There must be conflicting emotions in the breast of the weather man these days. He must certainly enjoy the pleasant spectacle of a sunny morning—especially at his elevated observation post—and yet there must be sorrow in the thought that his predictions have proven false again. On the morning of the big blizzard he foretold "slight showers and possible snow tomorrow." The snow descended and the winds came all day and by evening the prediction read—in startling headlines—"blizzard due to continue unabated three days." Yet next morning we were greeted by brilliant sunshine. Today again we read in a morning paper, "Cloudy and not so cold," yet the sun shines brightly on and the thermometer continues to show an affection for the zero mark!

Alice Receives Friends—Friends of good movies were delighted to see "Little Women" drawing record crowds for a solid month to one of Boston's largest theaters. They would have been heartened to see several hundred people waiting to get in to see "Alice in Wonderland" as early as noon yesterday.

Even the fact that these people were inveigled by the statement "Only 20 minutes waiting downstairs!" into waiting 40 minutes, half of it downstairs and the other half upstairs, failed to spoil their enjoyment of the picture.

Rotary Birthday—Two dozen years ago in the old Quincy House, near Faneuil Hall, 14 Boston business and professional men organized a Rotary Club—the seventh to be formed in the whole country. At a luncheon in the Statler Hotel on Wednesday, the club, grown now to be one of the city's leading organizations, celebrated its birthday with anniversary speeches by members and visitors.

Today New England is divided into four Rotary districts with a total of 196 clubs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, possibly light snow tonight, not quite so cold; Friday partly cloudy and slightly colder; lowest temperature tonight between 10 and 15; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Snow, not so cold on coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, not so cold in central and east portion, possibly preceded by snow tonight. Friday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

New Hampshire: Light snow, not quite so cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Light snow, not so cold in south portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest wind. Weather overcast, possibly preceded by light snow or rain over central and north portions tonight; partly cloudy ... colder Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:09 p. m.; Friday 9:17 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

Bocher Prize Awarded

Presentation of the Bocher prize for outstanding work in mathematical analysis was made jointly to Prof. Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Prof. Marston Morse of Harvard University at a meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Radcliffe College today. The meeting was part of the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Women of Boston Plead for Greater Funds for Relief

Reports Show Heavy Drain in Recent Months on Private Charities

Milk for babies, food and clothing for children and adults, fuel and shelter for families herded into unsanitary tenement houses in the North End, baths and shaves and haircuts for men who have not landed a job, when doled out on the tremendous scale which has proved necessary in recent months are a heavy drain on the resources of the private charities.

Thus did three-minute reports promptly terminated by the banging of a tumbler, tersely show the need for greater contributions to the Emergency Campaign of 1934 at the meeting of the Women's Division at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday.

This was no ermine-tailed, silver crêpe, iridescent feather costume rehearsal for the society columnists, but a gathering of sincere women who felt as Miss Margaret Slade did when she said, in telling of the work done by the Army and Navy Service Committee in striving to keep up the morale of the out-of-work, "He might be our own son or brother."

Boston housing conditions, according to Mrs. Addison C. Burnham of the Boston Housing Association, rank lower than those of any other American city. She told of entering a bedroom in one of the slum districts where the only window faced the blank wall of another house, five stories high, only six inches distant.

The report of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts showed that during 1933 nearly 7000 garments and toys had been made for the Red Cross. The girls had fed needy families, mended broken toys for children, given carfares to children in rural districts to enable them to go to school, cooked and distributed food to the hungry and taken care of babies so that the mothers could go out.

Of the many worthy organizations on the two-day conference program, which continues today, more than 30 were represented at yesterday's meeting, including the various free hospitals in the city; the American Red Cross; the Associated Jewish Philanthropies; Boston Provident Association; the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, the first of over 1000 such institutions to be formed in the country; Good Will House Association; the Judge Baker Guidance Center and the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Louisiana Election Adds Claimant For Vacancy in Congress

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 28 (AP)—The scene of the factional battle over the sixth congressional seat shifted today to Washington with the lines sharply drawn as a result of a second special election yesterday in which the sole candidate, State Senator J. Y. Sanders Jr., rolled up a vote nearly three times that polled by Mr. Bolivar E. Kemp on Dec. 5.

Mr. Sanders, who polled 14,584 votes in 181 out of 197 precincts, hailed his indorsement as "a smashing repudiation of Senator Huey Long's attempt to name the Congressman from the Sixth District."

With the support of Senator Long, Mrs. Kemp was nominated by the district executive committee to seek the seat left vacant by the passing of her husband, and was declared elected after a vote on Dec. 5 over the protests of Senator Long's opponents, who claimed it was illegal without a party primary.

The battle now is thrown into the House of Representatives which will be called upon to decide the issue when Mrs. Kemp's name is presented.

Senator Long left today for Washington to press her seating and Mr. Sanders said he would go to the Capitol to oppose her election as illegal and claim the seat himself.

As the district held its "protest election," Mrs. Kemp conferred in Washington with Speaker Rainey and other Democratic leaders on the matter of taking her seat next week.

Wheels of Justice Turn Fast in Dedham

Exceptionally quick justice was dealt yesterday in sentencing John J. Norton and George Farley, two alleged hold-up men, who were shot in flight from the scene of a hold-up in the quarters of the Brookline Associates on the night of Dec. 3. They were each given five years and a day by Judge Harold P. Williams, presiding in the Norfolk Superior Criminal Court.

Resign Public Offices To Draw CWA Checks

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 28 (AP)—Ashland County found 37 public offices vacant yesterday after their holders resigned to take employment with the Civil Works Administration. The Ashland city engineer, six city councilmen, five county supervisors, one village president, four town chairmen, and 20 holders of minor offices tendered resignations.

Women Endurance Fliers Nearing Record at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Miss Helen Richey battled new foes today as the minutes that separated them from a women's refueling endurance record were clipped off by their whirling propeller.

Their "Flying Boudoir," if all went well, was to cross the old mark of eight days, four hours and five minutes at 5:08 p. m., today and a record was to be officially established one hour later.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Noel Coward's romantic musical play laid in Nineteenth Century England and Vienna. 8:15.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). P. G. Wodehouse's adaptation of the Molnar comedy with Guy Bates Post in the lead. 8:30.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's modern miracle play, presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Magic Carpet" visits Cairo; Laurel and Hardy comedy; newsreels; shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

KEITH'S—"Counsellor-at-Law," with John Barrymore in the role played by Paul Muni. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Son of Kong." Hidden treasure in an ancient temple buried on a mysterious island. Ben Bernie heads stage show. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:35, 10:45.

UPTOWN—"Only Yesterday," a beautifully done film romance, beginning before the war, ending in the market crash. Also Paul Muni in "The World Changes." 2:30, 6, 9:25.

STATE—"Going Hollywood," with Bing Crosby and Marion Davies. Cartoon and "Our Gang" comedies. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—"The House on 56th Street." Sevitzky's orchestra playing "Yuletide Impressions." Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Killer," with James Cagney in the role of a movie player famous for gangster parts. Also comedy with Charles Farrell, Charlie Ruggles, Gregory Ratoff and Walter Woolf. Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:25, 9:45. Fenway at 2:13, 4:53, 7:33, 10:13.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Six Tests of Garden Design" by Bradford Williams. 8.

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER—Dr. Samuel A. Eliot speaks on "Governor Dudley of Roxbury—a Colorful Pioneer." Music. Colonial costumes worn by guests. 7:30.

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE—Dr. Erik Gutkind lectures on "The Schizophrenia of Our Time and the Crisis." In Hotel Bellevue. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "French Art IV.," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. Children's lecture by Mrs. Tanner on "The Snake Goddess," at 2.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Edward E. Whiting, author of "Whiting's Column" in the Boston Herald. 10:45.

REPERTORY THEATER—Children's play, "Toad of Toad Hall," a dramatization by A. A. Milne of Kenneth Grahame's "Wind in the Willows." Produced by the Junior League. 2:15.

Boston's 3 Above Torrid Compared With 42 Below

Bostonians scurried to their offices this morning with vim, pep, and vigor as the mercury scuttled down to 3 above zero and recorded a new low record for the year.

All throughout New England frigid weather dominated and many remote places reported temperatures that broke all records for many years' standing.

At Concord, N. H., the thermometer bobbled down to 21 below zero and broke a record of 63 years.

Keene, N. H., also reported a temperature of 25 below that made it colder than any Dec. 28 in 13 years.

The coldest place that could be found in New England was Bolsters Mills, Maine, with a temperature of 42 below zero.

In the vicinity of Lawrence and Andover temperatures ranging from 1 to 20 below zero were unofficially reported.

Low Temperatures Widely Recorded

By the Associated Press

The fury of winter's onslaught had subsided considerably today over much of the United States, but intense cold still prevailed in many sections.

In New York City 34,000 men worked to complete the task of removing a 10.7-inch snowfall from the streets. Many homeless took refuge in municipal lodging houses last night.

White River, Ont., was the coldest spot yesterday, with mercury at 56 below. Points in Minnesota were not far behind, with 47 below. Even in Atlanta, Ga., the temperature fell to 22 above.

Deep drifts still hampered travel in parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and upstate New York. In the wide area between the Rockies and the Mississippi the cold blasts had moderated today.

Birds Are Chirping For Supply of Food

An appeal to put out food for the birds, their regular supply completely blanketed by the heavy snow of Tuesday, was issued today by the Fish and Game Department of Massachusetts. Thousands of feathered creatures can be saved if the public will help, the statement adds.

Among the foods suggested are table scraps, broken or boiled rice, pop corn cracked corn, hominy rolled oats, whole oats, rye, barley, wheat, buckwheat, chick feed, grass seed, broken squash and pumpkin seeds, sunflower and hemp seeds and millet. A small quantity of grit is also desirable.

Educator Urges Study To Solve Many Problems

If we spent as much time and energy applying knowledge to large human problems as we do to physical inventions, many of our present problems would be well on their way to solution, in opinion of Dr. John Dewey, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy of Columbia University. Dr. Dewey was the speaker at a dinner in honor of Dr. James McKeen Cattell by the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University Club, Boston, last night.

"It is natural science," Professor Dewey said, "which through technological application has produced the potentiality of plenty, of ease and security for all, while lagging legal and political institutions, unaffected as yet by any advance of natural science into their domain, merely explain the want, insecurity and suffering that are the other term of the paradox of want in the midst of plenty."

More Newspapers Refusing Advertising From Liquor Trade

More newspapers continue to join the ranks of those which cannot reconcile liquor advertising with the widely promised encouragement of temperance.

The Evansville (Ind.) Courier takes a full page to announce that it believes "it will serve the public best by closing its columns to advertisements of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, and similar liquors."

The Sterling (Ill.) Daily Gazette, says that inasmuch as it always has looked upon "high-powered" beer and hard liquor as the enemy of legitimate business, it will no longer accept liquor advertising.

The Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle declares that it will not "encourage the use of hard liquor by accepting any type or kind of advertisement designed to promote the sale of hard liquors in any form." The Chronicle refused to advertise liquor for years before prohibition.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette states its case in similar form, making it equally clear that it does not feel that liquor advertising will discourage the consumption of liquor.

The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot also adopts the form of announcement used by the Muskegon and Kalamazoo papers.

Original Ballots For Chelsea Mayor Brought to Court

Original ballots cast in Ward 5, Precinct 2, in the recent Chelsea mayoralty election were brought into Suffolk Superior Court today in connection with the charge that the ballot box in the ward headquarters was "stuffed." The defeated candidate, Representative William H. Melley, is contesting the election.

While election officials, including at least two police officers, were counting ballots in the Ward 4, Precinct 2, polling place on election night, the light went out suddenly three times, while a crowd of people and some strangers continued to remain near the switch despite the fact that they were ordered away by the police. This was the testimony today of one of the police officers who witnessed the incident.

Under cross-examination by former Assistant District Attorney Robert Bushnell the officer admitted that nothing was done to move the crowd away from the switch except the order that was given.

Mayor Quigley is expected to go on the stand in his own behalf late this afternoon or tomorrow.

Today a parade of police officers testified that there were no unusual disturbances in the city on election day and no complaints made to them of violence, gangsters and guns, as testified to by Melley witnesses as prevailing throughout the city on election day.

Asked by Mr. Bushnell why they were in court and who had told them to come, nearly all of the officers today declared that they were ordered to court by either the chief or immediate superior officer.

Good Jazz Music Finds a Defender

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28 (AP)—Jazz music—if it's good—and the English opera have a stanch defender in Dr. Howard Hanson, Nebraska-born composer and president of a Rochester, N. Y., conservatory.

Dr. John Erskine, author and head of another New York music school, added his support to the work of American composers as the two yesterday discussed the problems and achievements of musicians before several hundred persons attending the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Music Teachers National Association.

Dr. Peter W. Dykema of Columbia University said municipalities doubtless would be called upon in the future to furnish music halls, instruments and equipment for music, just as they are called upon now to furnish playgrounds and equipment for them to take up the play hours of children.

Plenty of Sub-Zero Weather Is Reported

By the Associated Press

It was bitter cold today in many places, 24 degrees below zero at Northfield, Vt., 16 below at St. Paul, Minn., from 30 to 52 below in the interior of Canada, 42 below at Bolsters Mills, Maine.

New snow flurried over the Great Lakes region and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Light rains struck Texas and the North Pacific slope.

A blizzard raged about Malone in the Adirondacks. Another swept off Lake Erie to strike Watertown, N. Y.

Fresh drifts made transportation more difficult on already clogged roads. Three fishing vessels out of Portland, Maine, were missing with crews of two, eight and ten.

Coast guardsmen put out from Chicago to seek a Lake Michigan fishing vessel with three aboard.

New York City had its coldest weather of three years with the temperature dropping to 9 above.

New England and New York State temperatures were generally below zero—26 below at Upton, Mass.; 6 below at Albany, N. Y.; 10 below at Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 21 below at Concord, N. H. (the coldest in 63 years), and 30 below at Montpelier, Vt.

Plainfield, N. J., had a temparature of 6 below zero and some points in Minnesota went to 47 below.

Alabama Plans 300-Acre Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—This city has deeded to the State of Alabama 300 acres of land near the municipal airport to be developed into a state park. The Alabama Transient Bureau will provide labor and it is estimated that the development will take about a year and a half to complete. More than $70,000 will be spent on the municipal airport, approximately $90,000 in the improvement of Oak Park and $73,000 in improving Hanmer Hall Park.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Quiet Chat

Mayor Curley and Mayor-Elect Mansfield sat down for a chat today in the executive office in City Hall.

Cameras clicked repeatedly, reporters' notebooks gobbled up notes, workmen passed to and fro stripping the chambers of the personal chattels acquired in the fading régime of Mr. Curley. The two men went over the city budget with Charles J. Fox Budget Commissioner.

It Costs $30,000, Any Way

Boston is oiling up the election machinery for the special referendum on Tuesday, Jan. 23, when the electorate has its opportunity to decide the question of legalizing taverns for the sale of hard liquor. Two other questions will be decided on that ballot—shall Boston permit the sale of all forms of alcoholic beverages or merely the sale of beer and wines?

Whichever way the decision goes, it is going to cost the taxpayers $30,000 to crank the election machine and keep it going from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Slight Postponement

The usual last-minute storm of applications for license plates at the headquarters of the Motor Vehicle Registry has failed to break, even though the glass is rapidly falling to the zero point, Dec. 31, midnight! Registry workers attribute the lull in personal applications to the storm which descended upon the outer ramparts of the State's Public Works Department skyscraper in Nashua Street the other night.

Even though the rush for the 1934 maroon and white plates got stalled in the drifts, Mr. Charles R. Gilkey, chief clerk of the registry, knows that the elements are merely postponing that all-important tomorrow when motorists start catching up with a job they put off today.

The number of 1934 plates distributed so far stands 25,000 ahead of the corresponding period last year, despite the delay.

Now the Governor Is Mad

The Republicans in Governor Ely's Executive Council had better softpedal their opposition to his appointments or their party will have that same stout foe to face again in the next gubernatorial election. State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell got bumped right out of the picture as sheriff of Middlesex County when the Council rejected the Governor's nomination eight to one. Democrat Daniel H. Coakley stood by the Governor.

The upshot is the Governor is angry—so much so in fact that he is of more than half a mind to run again for reëlection! The Governor said, "I don't know whether they turned down Garrity because they felt he was not qualified or for other reasons. When I find out I'll know what to do. I think Steve is qualified."

Mr. Garrity received a decisive defeat when he ran for Sheriff of Middlesex County, the Council confends. Hence to appoint him to that office would be to defy the voice of the people. Actually it appears that the voice of party politics carries even further. A Democratic sheriff might stage a house-cleaning that would sweep a lot of Republican subordinates out of office.

Asked whether the action of the Council had forced him to change his mind about declining to be a candidate for a third term the Governor said: "I would have to be pretty mad to do that, but I might!"

Richberg Admits NRA Mistakes But Acclaims Results

More than 3,000,000 persons have been reëmployed and the purchasing power of industrial workers has been increased by at least $3,000,000,000 as a direct result of the Recovery Act, was stated by Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel for the NRA at the Progress Meeting of the Massachusetts Recovery Board held at Faneuil Hall last night.

Mr. Richberg acknowledged that the NRA has been marked by many mistakes, errors of omission and commission. But, he said, those who have played only the part of critics may take comfort in realizing that they were being saved despite their own obstructions and that they were misleading very few persons except themselves.

"It has become apparent to all," he continued, "except blind partisans of outworn political and economic theories, that the anarchy of undisciplined, unplanned and unrelated industrial enterprises is destructive of all economic security.

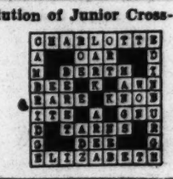
"The managers of industrial properties must coördinate their separate activities, must reduce competitive wastes, must eliminate unfair competition in trade practices and in the underpaying and overworking of the wage earners, whose interests must be conserved not only as the producers but also as the consumers of all the goods and services that are to be sold.

Boston Puts Tavern Issue 'Up to Voters' at Election

The sum of $300,000 was appropriated in additional funds for the welfare department by the Boston City Council at a special meeting yesterday, to carry it through the balance of the year.

Under terms adopted at this meeting Boston will hold a special election on Jan. 23, so that the citizens may vote on the question of legalizing taverns for the sale of liquor.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



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Everything Homemade—
Sat. Special—Baked Beans..20c qt.
Plum Brown Bread.....13c loaf
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Delicious Doughnuts.....24c doz.

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SPECIAL NOON LUNCHEON
FRIDAY, DEC. 29—55c
CHOICE: Soup or Tomato, Cranberry or Grapefruit Juice Cocktail.
CHOICE—Baked Fillet of Haddock au Gratin, Mashed Potato, Spinach or Fricassee of Lamb with Sliced Orange, Potato Rosette, Sliced Beets, or Diced Calves' Liver on Toast, Fried Onions, Bacon Strips, Mashed Potato, or Fresh Vegetable Plate, or Peach and Pecan Salad, Cream Dressing. Hot Rolls and Butter.
CHOICE: Fruit Tapioca Pudding or Apple, Mince or Lemon Sponge Pie, Fudge or Butterscotch Shortcake, Chocolate or Coffee Mousse Roll, Fudge Cake or Brownie. Tea, Coffee or Milk.
SPECIAL 30c [Hot Hamburg Sandwich, Mushroom Gravy, Potato Rosette, Sweet Relish.
"Join us at Johnson's"
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Granite Trust Bldg., QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

Kum-Up-Tu
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Special Luncheons....25c-35c
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Militant Japan Menaces Russia, Stalin Asserts

Head of Communists Pays Warm Tribute to Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Mr Joseph Stalin, head of the Communist Party in Russia, says the Soviet Government desires friendly relations with Japan but he sees a "grave danger, and we cannot but prepare to meet it."

That is what Mr. Stalin told Mr. Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, in an interview today.

Mr. Stalin said that if the more "reasonable" elements and more "prudent" counsels prevail in Japan the two countries can live in amity, but he added that Russia "feared that the militant faction may push the saner policies into the background."

"There is real danger and we are forced to prepare ourselves to meet it. It seems to me that Japan would be unwise to attack us. Her economic position is not too sound and she has points of weakness—Korea, Manchuria and China."

At another point, he termed President Roosevelt "by all appearances a decided and courageous political leader."

"For a long time it looked as if the American Government was 'solipsist'—it did not believe in the existence of the U. S. S. R. But Roosevelt is not a supporter of that strange theory. He is a realist and knows facts as they are."

Still later, in speaking of the League of Nations, he said: "We do not always and in all conditions take a negative attitude toward the League. Despite German and Japanese exit from the League—or perhaps because of it—the League may well become a brake to retard or hamper military action."

Of business, he said: "I think the lowest point, perhaps, is already past."

Of Soviet-American trade, the Communist leader said the "volume of our trade with America for the time being must be measured by the degree of confidence America puts in us—and this by the volume of credit."

Mr. Stalin said United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt made a "very good impression" in Moscow.

Herrera to Open Exposition

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—President Olaya Herrera, accompanied by the Minister of Communications, left Dec. 26 for Cartagena to open an industrial exposition which is being held to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Japanese Pigeons Win War Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

TWO carrier pigeons of the Ninth Division which fought in the Shanghai affair were officially decorated by the Japanese Government.

One of the pigeons carried the first news of the approaching hostility of the enemy from the front line to the divisional commander. The other bird carried the news of the attempted assassination on the late Gen. Baron Yoshinori Shirakawa, and other Japanese officials.

Japanese Prince Keeps Interview On Safe Grounds

Answers Woman Writer in London With Typical Diplomatic Skill

By Peggy Scott

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Prince Tokugawa seemed surprised when I shook hands with him. I wondered vaguely if I ought to have bowed.

Throughout the interview he never relaxed his formality; never a smile crossed his immobile face, and looking back, I think he must have thought that I did not realize his high position.

He was representing the Shoguns, once the uncrowned Emperors of Japan; he had the dignity of 30 years as President of the House of Peers upon him; he had come from the land of ceremonies and formalities.

I was a woman journalist, and probably he did not approve of women in that position. His Princess does not take any interest in politics. She does not even share her husband's liking for Western ways. She prefers to stay in Japan and live in the Japanese way.

Opening of Parliaments Compared

The only gleam of amusement that came into the Prince's eyes was when I asked him if women had been admitted to the Japanese Parliament.

"No," he said, "not yet."

"Do you think they will be in the future?"

"I cannot tell."

Prince Tokugawa saw the opening of Parliament at Westminster and I asked him how it differed from the opening of the Japanese Parliament.

"It is quite different," he said.

"Would you say how it is different?"

"It is quite different," he said with emphasis and as if the matter were closed.

Emperor Attends in Person

"Does the Emperor of Japan come in person to open Parliament?"

"Yes."

"Is the Empress present?"

"No."

"Are there any women present?"

"No."

By means of questions and answers I discovered that the whole ceremony only takes three or four minutes for there is no procession. The Grand Master of Ceremonies and the Minister of the Imperial House lead the Emperor to the Throne, and he is followed by the Princes of the blood and the Ministers of State.

The Prime Minister and other Ministers sit on one side of the Emperor, and the Imperial Princes on the other. When the Emperor has read his speech, the President of the House of Peers goes to the Throne and receives it—"That is the difference," said the Prince with sudden illumination. "Here, the Lord Chancellor hands the King's speech to him and takes it again."

Impressed by "Everything"

Prince Tokugawa was present at the opening of the first House of Peers in Japan about 50 years ago, and I asked him what changes had taken place in the procedure during the 30 years he has been President.

"No changes," he said.

I asked him what had impressed him most about the opening of Parliament at Westminster.

"Everything," he said.

I pressed him to elaborate.

"Everything I saw impressed me."

"Would you describe something that impressed you?"

"The Peers' gowns."

"The Peeresses' tiaras and jewels?" I suggested.

"Yes."

"The flash of the diplomats' uniforms, the dignity of the uplifted Sword of State?"

"Yes. I find no words sufficient to express the splendor of it all."

"The King and Queen?"

"They looked gorgeous—splendid. The scene is quite unique."

Prominent in Red Cross

Prince Tokugawa has recently returned from visiting Holland, Belgium, Geneva, Berlin and Paris. I asked him what impressions he had gathered of the trade recovery of those countries.

"I had no impressions," he said. Then I remembered that his secretary had said that the Prince did not wish to talk of politics or trade.

"You have been visiting the heads of the various countries. Will you tell me something the King said to you?"

"He said nothing special."

"And President Hindenburg, or Hitler?"

"They could not speak English; I only shook hands with them."

I did not ask where the interpreter was, for the Prince gathered himself up to make a speech.

"I am the president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and I talked with Dr. Max Huber, the chairman of the League International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, and persuaded him to attend the fifteenth International Conference of Red Cross Societies which is to be held in Tokyo next October."

"You will go to America to see Mr. Roosevelt?"

Exponent of Coöperation

"Yes, and I wish to see Judge Payne, chairman of the Red Cross in Washington. I think he will do his best to go to Japan for the Conference." (Undoubtedly the Prince has an enthusiasm.) He dictated another speech:

"I always think that if Great Britain, the United States, and Japan would coöperate and be friendly, the peace not only of the Far East would be assured, but of the world.

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was given up by the Washington Conference of 1921, but the spirit of the Alliance should never be forgotten. In some stupid quarters, there is talk of war between America and Japan, but it is only silly rumor. I hate the word war. I adore peace."

The use of the word "adore" was the only foreign touch in the Prince's speech. His English appeared to be perfect, but it may be that he did not find it easy to express himself. No difficulty was apparent, however.

Prince Tokugawa has been called the "last of the Shoguns," but he said that it was a misapprehension. The Shoguns were powerful barons who ruled Japan for 300 years while the Mikados were shut up in the Temple. The system was abolished when the Emperor came out in 1868 and took control of his country, opening it to Western influences.

Studied at Sydenham College

"If the Restoration had not taken place," said the Prince, "the Shogun had many sons to succeed him, but the Shogunate was abolished and my house established by the kind command of the Emperor, and I have been appointed by the Emperor to succeed to be the head of the Shogun family."

The Prince told me the dates of his previous visits to London. From 1879 to 1882 he was at school at Sydenham College.

"Do you think it is good for Japanese boys to be educated in the West?"

"Yes."

"What did you get at school in London that you would not have got in Japan?"

"Nothing."

"Then why do you think it is good for a Japanese boy to be educated here?"

"Oh, he learns English and English ways."

"You do not think that each country should follow its own customs?"

"To a certain extent."

I asked him if he had any particular interest in London. After saying "No" to several suggestions, he said:

"I like the theater."

"Is the drama very different to that of Japan?"

"Quite different."

"Would you tell me how it differs?"

"It is quite different." (finally).

As I passed out of his room, his little Japanese secretary appeared, and with a face as immobile as his employer's, said politely: "Are you satisfied?"

Representative of the Shoguns

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Prince Tokugawa

The Shogun Barons Ruled Japan for 300 Years While the Mikados Were Shut Up in the Temple.

Japanese Leaving Farms for Cities And Factory Work

More Left Up to End of September, 1933, Than in Any Previous Period

TOKYO (AP)—The steady drift of population to the cities, an outstanding feature of Japan's sociological development in this era of industrialization, was more marked in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1933, than in any previous year.

Estimates of the government statistics bureau showed that during the period, characterized by a continued agrarian depression contrasted with comparative prosperity in the industrial centers, where factories were busy turning out goods for the expanding foreign trade of the Empire and munitions for the ambitious programs of the army and navy, the urban population of Japan proper increased by 1,111,000 while the rural districts lost 168,400.

Japan's cities continued their rapid growth; 33 of them have now passed the 100,000 mark as compared with only 28 when the last official national census was taken, Oct. 1, 1930. Three cities are over the million mark—Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, the ancient capital which, having been injected with new industrial life, has advanced its numbers to 1,026,900.

Far in front among the cities was Tokyo, the capital, with 5,486,200 inhabitants, easily the third city of the world. Japanese almanacs and newspapers like to call it the world's second city, awarding first place to New York but juggling with the figures for London's various concentric areas to push the British metropolis to a rank behind Tokyo.

Osaka, Japan's counterpart of Detroit or Manchester, is the second city, with 2,654,000. Nagoya, the new port and rapidly growing center of the middle prefectures, fell only 10,400 short of the million mark, which it is expected to pass within a few months. Others over the half-million mark are Kobe, the port of the West, with 836,900, and Yokohama, the port of the East, with 682,600.

The statistics bureau estimated the population of Japan proper, excluding Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and other outlying possessions and mandates, at 67,238,600 on Oct. 1, an increase of 942,600 over the previous year. In 1930 the population of the entire Empire was 90,396,043.

Rocket Is Planned To Rise 15 Miles

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28 (AP)—Plans to shoot a self-propelled rocket 15 miles into the air for purposes of national scientific research were disclosed Dec. 26 when Mr Ernest Loebell, German engineer and designer, tested—with apparent success—a miniature model of the rocket's powerful "motor."

The Cleveland Rocket Society, believed to be the first organization of its kind in this country, which is sponsoring the rocket research, conducted the test on the suburban estate of Mr. Carl H. Hanna, whose son "Ted" is one of the members.

Mr. Loebell's miniature motor is six inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, bullet-shaped and hollow. The power plant, a combustion chamber only, with no moving parts, receives oxygen through one tube and gasoline, under 250-pound pressure, supplied by a tank of nitrogen, from another. Had the motor been fastened in a rocket large enough to carry four tanks of proportionate size, Mr. Loebell said, its power, theoretically, would have been sufficient to carry the projectile five miles.

Old German Daily to Quit

KOENIGSBERG, Ger., Dec. 28 (AP)—One of the oldest daily newspapers in Germany, the Koenigsberg Hartungsche Zeitung, founded in 1640, will cease publication Dec. 31, it was announced yesterday. The publishers said henceforth they would concentrate on their other paper, the Koenigsberg Tageblatt. The Hartungsche is a Liberal organ, while the Tageblatt is a non-party paper.

Navy Maps Plan For 500 Millions In New Vessels

Full Treaty Strength in 1939 Announced as Deadline

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The Navy Department has set 1939 as the deadline for completion of a full treaty strength fleet and has mapped out a detailed legislative program providing for a half billion dollars of new ship construction, it was learned here today.

Over the five-year period a total of 102 ships would be built, most of them replacement for over-age destroyers and submarines.

During the first year the plan calls for expenditure of $100,000,000 on the following categories of ships: Two destroyer leaders; 12 destroyers; six submarines; one eight-inch gun cruiser; two six-inch gun cruisers.

Two Congressional resolutions are expected to pave the way for the program. The first would record Congress in favor of a full treaty strength fleet. The second would authorize the President to replace obsolete ships at his discretion.

Navy Department figures show that, excluding replacements for over-age vessels, the fleet today lacks only one nine-inch gun cruiser, 33,000 tons of six-inch gun cruisers and one aircraft carrier to reach treaty strength. However, only three of its destroyers are now considered under-age and several other ships will become obsolete by 1939.

In adopting this program the navy is definitely abandoning any hope of reaching treaty limits by Dec. 31, 1936, when the existing naval limitation treaty expires. Japan, naval circles claim, will reach her treaty limit in 1936, while Great Britain will then be short of her limit by 61 ships, or 194,688 tons.

Once the United States fleet reaches its treaty limit a regular replacement program starting at 20 ships annually and gradually falling off to 13, would keep it permanently at full strength.

The Budget Bureau, in the meantime, has agreed to increase the enlisted personnel of the navy for the next year from 79,700 to 82,500 and the Marine Corps from 15,200 to 16,000. The increase, the navy estimates, will enable it to man the fleet at 82.5 per cent of full complement.

Byrd Ship Battles Gales and Icebergs

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP OFF ANTARCTICA, Dec. 28 (AP), via Mackay Radio)—The flagship of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition battled a northwest gale last night in seas covered with hundreds of icebergs, and with visibility often less than three miles.

At noon yesterday her position was put at 66:18 south, longitude 140:23 west, or about 10 miles north of the main ice pack. Since Saturday noon the ship had logged only 56 miles because of fog and gales.

For nearly two hours she lay drifting on a turbulent sea with scores of icebergs near-by. "This ship," said Commodore Gjersten, "has been in a difficult situation."

Norwegian Museum Preserves Traditions of Early Pioneers

Collection of Decorah, Iowa, Is Supplemented by Articles From Norway and Places Institution Among Class A Museums of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECORAH, Iowa—Receipt of large shipments of articles from the museums of Norway by the Norwegian American Historical Museum in Decorah, Iowa, and the listing of the museum by the Smithsonian Institution among the Class A museums of the United States, has thrown the spotlight on this Iowa town of 5000 people.

Decorah was the first great center of Norwegian pioneer settlement west of the Mississippi. It is surrounded by the large and prosperous Norwegian settlements of southern Minnesota, western Wisconsin and northern Iowa.

Here in Civil War days was founded Luther College, the oldest Norwegian College in America. It is a college of high scholastic standing with large endowment. Forty years ago a group of teachers of the college, feeling that the memory of pioneer fathers and mothers should not be forgotten, began to collect old relics found in the homes of early settlers. These collections continued to grow, and gradually resulted in the Luther College Museum.

Then some years ago Dr. Anders Sandwig in Lillehammer, Norway, evolved the plan of sending to the Norwegians in America a large gift of museum articles collected from all parts of Norway. The idea was to make it possible to establish for the Norwegian immigrants a more complete picture of the old homes they had left in their fatherland, the memories of which were still dear to them.

When asked where these collections should be deposited, the Norwegian American Historical Association recommended they be added to the collections of the Luther College museum, and this museum should be regarded as the historical museum of the Norwegians of this country.

The name was changed from Luther College Museum to the Norwegian American Historical Museum. With the receipt the past year of large collections from Norway, more display room was necessitated. Last June new quarters were provided in a large three-story fireproof building. Dr. Knut Gjerset, professor of history of Luther College, is curator Tourists in increasing numbers are finding the museum a place of rare interest.

To carry out realistically this purpose to preserve an accurate picture of the days of the ox yoke and the grain cradle, an outdoor exhibit of typical pioneer cabins with typical interiors, has been made a part of the museum.

Among other exhibits that have come from Norway are Norwegian wedding costumes from various sections, and a number of fishing boats. In the center of the main floor of the museum is a four-roomed Norwegian home, popular when the first great tide of immigration from Norway to America started. The furnishings are exclusively from Norway.

World Zinc Output

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—World zinc production last month totaled 102,349 short tons, compared with 107,108 in October and 70,405 for November, 1932, says the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output in the United States was 32,900 tons, compared with 35,195 in October.

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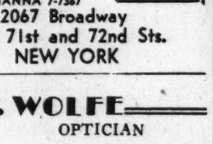

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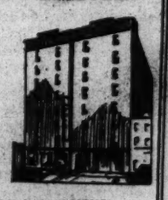

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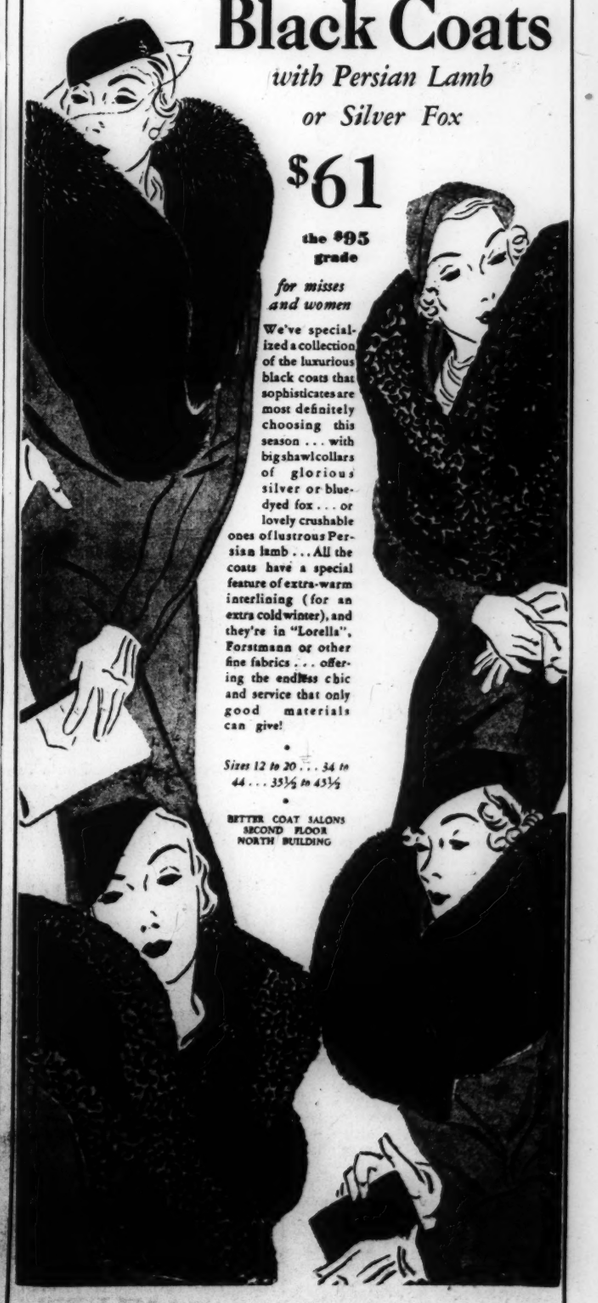

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The Young Folks' Page

In the Mountain Pilot's Cab

By FRANK DOWSETT

Chapter I

"HANG on, Ash! We're going 'round a curve." Through cupped hand, Fred Bowen shouted the warning into his chum's ear, and grinned as Ashley started and made a grab for a hand-grip at the back of the swaying locomotive's cab.

But Ashley was a little too slow. Flanged wheels screamed on clicking rails as the 250-ton mountain pilot engine swept around the last level bend before the stiff grades of the Redrock Pass.

Thrown off balance, Ashley sat down heavily on the quivering steel deck plates, wet from the driving storm that had caused cautious railroad officials to dispatch the lone pilot to feel out the mountain trackage ahead of the regular fast passenger. Over the fallen one's face flashed an expression of comic discomfort.

"Whee!" chortled his companion. "You should have brought along one of the parachute packs from that swanky airplane you were in a few hours ago."

Ashley scrambled to his feet and grunted, but made no intelligible reply. There was really nothing he could say; he knew that Fred's comment contained more than facetious sympathy.

It was, in fact, a sly dig at his—Ashley's—aviation enthusiasm, and his first flight, which had come to earth rather ignominiously. At least, to Ashley, it was very much of a "come down," even though he realized that the airplane had been grounded as a measure of safety.

If he hadn't boasted so much, it would have been different. But Fred, son of a railroad man and ambitious himself to be a railroader, was so stubborn. You couldn't convince him that rapid advances in air travel soon would send railroads to the scrap heap.

"You are talking through your hat, Ash," the young railroader snorted. "Railroads are the backbone of the country's transportation system—the steel backbone."

"Sure," agreed Ashley, argumentatively, "that's the trouble with them—the steel backbone—You can't bend 'em enough. Every time you want to take a railroad anywhere you've got to lay tracks. That's why airplanes are best. You can take them anywhere, at any time, and look at their speed.

"'At any time'!" scoffed Fred, picking the one weakness in his aviator's chum's too expansive argument. "Don't you believe it. There'll be many times yet when airplanes will be grounded and railroads running right on schedule."

"Oh, you mean storms," shrugged Ashley, and in superior tones, "You're behind the times. Big planes no longer have any trouble riding out storms."

Wings Versus Wheels

That little discussion had taken place at the Plaindale Airport where Ashley was preparing to board a trimotored passenger plane. Fred was there to see him off. They were to meet again in Valley City on the other side of the high mountain range that divided the State, where they were to represent their school in an intersectional debate. The subject, of course, was "Wings Versus Wheels."

"Better come along," invited Ashley, as the big silver sky ship was towed in front of the passenger marquee, "otherwise you may be late. It's a long crawl over the mountains in a train, but it's nothing but a hop, skip and jump for this plane."

"I'm going by train," insisted Fred—stubbornly, Ashley thought.

"Oh, well," soothed Ashley with a grin. "You stick to your old steel backbone. But for me—I'm growing wings on my ribs."

A wave of his hand and he stepped into the luxurious cabin, seating himself near the glass windows giving full vision of the two pilots at the airplane's controls. His railroad friend was soon forgotten in his interest in the exciting business before his eyes.

One motor, then another, and then the third, burst into action. Peering through the windows on either side, Ashley watched the visible revolution indicators mount from idling speed to full throttle. He saw the pilot check them with an expert glance.

Alertly, then, a dispatcher's clerk handed several flimsy sheets of paper through the pilot's open window, and received the chief's signature in return. Running orders, weather reports and special messages, Ashley assumed. Both men in the cabin, he noticed, read them through.

A signal with a checkered flag, the motors roared again and the plane taxied to the end of the runway, and turned about. There a final individual check of the three screaming engines, a rush down the concrete straightaway, the feel of the tail lifting, and then—Ashley sucked in his breath—they were up and away!

In a moment or two, Ashley looked down and wondered if that small earthbound figure he saw was Fred, the railroader. How could a fellow be satisfied rattling around on steel rails when there were wings to carry you through the sky? Ashley gave up and settled back to enjoy his bird-like experience.

The town was soon left behind, and Ashley peered down interestedly at the foothills cloaked in scrub oak. Through them wound an automobile highway, a ribbon of white over which scuttled ant-size cars. Near-by was the straighter course of the railroad right-of-way with a long freight train painfully crawling up the grade.

Green Patches in the Wilderness

A few minutes more and the desert was reached, a desolate region looking like a winter's beach at low tide. Green patches here and there, resembling straggling seaweed, showed where man had fought back the wilderness to make himself a ranch home. To Ashley they looked very lonely, and very brave.

One new sight after another filled the plane's youngest passenger with a desire to talk. He wished Fred were with him. He looked around for somebody else to listen to his voice, which surely could be heard above the roar of the propellers if he shouted loudly enough, but none appeared approachable. Those who were not asleep were deep in magazines.

Amazed that travelers could take flying so casually, Ashley turned his attention once more to his window. The plane now was rising higher, higher, and still higher. The divide was about to be crossed.

Suddenly the big ship dropped, bouncing heavily against its invisible supporting air, that to Ashley, at the moment, felt solid and concrete but, suddenly, not so safe as the earth.

It was but a momentary drop; the sensation no more, really, than that of a car going over a bump, yet Ashley noted that every passenger in the cabin sat up, wide awake and stared ahead.

He, too, twisted his vision to peer forward. What he saw was not reassuring. Creeping over the mountain range's crest were threatening black clouds. From them, he guessed, had come the stiff head wind and irrational currents that had abruptly affected the ship's easy riding.

Things happened then. The approaching storm was, apparently, unexpected and unpredicted. Ashley judged that to be the case because of the manner in which the pilot talked into his radio head set. The firm jaws seemed to snap words into the pendant mouthpiece. Ashley could almost see what was being said to the listening operators back at the airport. "We're heading into a freak storm. It looks bad. Shall we go through or sit down?" Something like that, Ashley supposed.

And even during that minute of conversation and consultation, the tense watcher realized, the ship sped more than two miles nearer to the cloudburst threatening to break over the mountains' top. Its great wings seemed to shiver under the impact of the mounting head wind.

Then again a drop, but this time of such violence as to touch the inner sensations of the most blasé air traveler. Ashley clutched at the safety belt holding him loosely to his leather chair. This was getting to be too much. They couldn't get over the mountains through this approaching tempest. They must get safely to earth before the storm broke over them.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

A Party Game

House to Let

A circle of chairs (close together) is formed, with the chairs facing inward.

There must be one chair per player.

One player stands in the center of the circle, thus leaving a chair unoccupied.

It is the aim of the center player to seat himself while the seated players move round to frustrate his purpose. They must always move in the same direction.

When he succeeds, the player who fails to occupy the chair goes to the center and the game is continued.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Norman Stone Pearn, On the Right, Making Friends With an Arab Chief

With the Arabs and Touaregs

Being an Account of a Saharan Journey of 1800 Miles Made in Summer by Two Young Adventurers

By NORMAN STONE PEARN

SIX-SCORE days and nights in the desert—how can one describe them in a few short paragraphs, or attempt to do more than throw back a faint reflection of such a vivid and wonderful experience?

We left civilization behind us last summer in the warm light of a Sahara dawn, our camels and guides awaiting us at Tuggurt, a pretty oasis where Arabs have settled and built little houses of mud for many hundreds of years.

Before starting we donned the Arab cloak and the customary turban. The cloak was of white sheep's wool and very large, there being a sufficient amount of material to wrap it at least twice round the body, which makes it a very comfortable garment to sleep in. The turban, too, has its uses, for as well as keeping the sun's powerful rays from the head a portion is left hanging under the chin, so that when sandstorms arrive, all one has to do is to pull it up over the mouth and nose to form a filter.

The next job was to load our kit, our food and water, onto the baggage camels, and climb onto our own riding camels' backs while they patiently knelt. Our little caravan consisted of our guide, my friend and myself, and our five camels.

There was much that was pleasant and delightful as we went, for from time to time we refreshed ourselves and our beasts at the welcome oasis, so delicious after the aridity of the wilderness through which we had come. But there were also times when we had to travel 12 hours at a stretch, while, on one occasion, we were 16 hours in the saddle, when every blade of pasturage had been devoured by locusts, and water—most precious of gifts—was almost exhausted.

Night travel in the desert is an unforgettable experience, and even now I fancy I can feel the rocking motion of my camel, tempting me to sleep as we ambled through the eerie silence, shrouded in our cloaks, alone in the boundless, sandy waste.

Fort Flatters

One of our resting places—Fort Flatters, built to keep an eye on the Arabs and Touaregs who inhabit the surrounding country, and see that they behave themselves—is reputed to be the hottest place in the Sahara, and I can well believe it. Our camels, up to this point, had done very well, but now two of the poorer quality had to be exchanged for one exceedingly strong beast.

After leaving an oasis we had trekked six days without a sign of a well, and six days is the maximum a Sahara camel can go without water in the summer. Pasturage too—the dry, prickly little bushes that the camel eats—seemed to be non-existent, and consequently we had many an anxious time with our animals. Usually we rode for an hour or so and then, if not too hot, walked for a similar period. The camel travels at about three miles an hour when undergoing a long trek.

Our water was carried in true Arab style in goat skins. These skins are coated inside with tar, or dressed with a curious and horrible mixture of goat's butter and acacia tree juice, and so the water we had for drinking was horrid to the palate, besides being a dirty color. The native food we carried consisted of unleavened bread, grease or oil, dry dates, tea and sugar.

The whole journey from Tuggurt in French Algeria to Kano in British Nigeria, a distance of 1800 miles, was really a matter of going on and on, from well to well, from oasis to oasis for days, weeks, and months.

Many people believe the Sahara desert is composed of nothing but sand. Actually the sand portion of the great Sahara is only one-tenth of its enormous area. On one lap of our journey we crossed over a range of very high mountains, one of which was 10,000 feet, forming the Hoggar range, and here, among the wonderful peaks, is Tamanrasset, the Touareg stronghold.

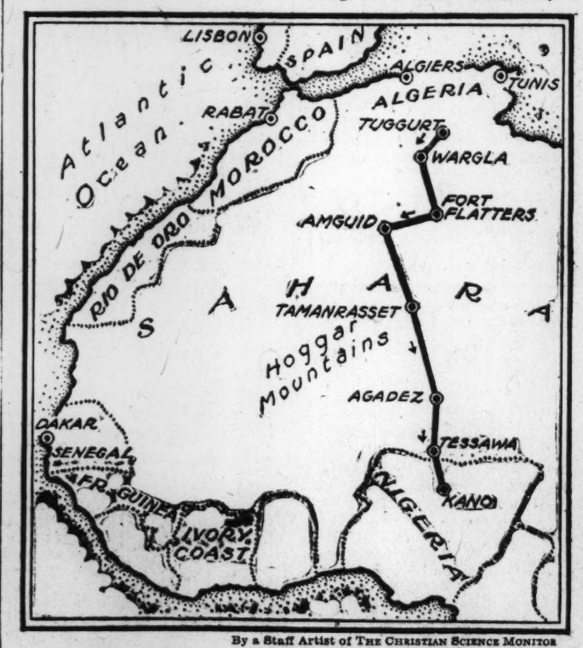
The Touaregs are a most interesting race of handsome people, the men being veiled, while the women, unlike the Arab women, are uncovered. The veil is a visor of dark blue cloth, hanging from the bridge of the nose to the chest. The female hands down the nobility, and to become a king it is necessary to marry the king's eldest daughter The women are of normal stature, whereas the men range from six feet to six feet four inches, and have marvelous physique. The king of the Touaregs was a magnificent old man, six-foot-three in height, powerful, and walking with an agile stride. "We were his friends," he told us, and explained that he had arranged for a caravan of six good camels and two of his Touaregs to see us safe to Agades.

Amazing Mirages

It was while we were en route, crawling like ants over an enormous, yet perfectly flat, area of barrenness that the amazing mirages appeared. Floating before us were lakes, elusive streams, and mountains of marvelous form, and one could well understand thirsty travelers straining forward toward those elusive and nonexistent blue waters.

After some days of these phenomena, we were plunged into rainstorms in the mountains of Air, and for three days and nights were drenched to the skin. Our poor camels had a terrible time, slipping, stumbling and sliding through the mud. We nearly lost two of them one day when they had sunk to the tops of their legs before we had time to get a grip, and then it was no easy matter to get them out, for we ourselves were treading mud that was thigh deep.

Although we had chosen the hottest time of the year to do a ticklish journey, we both thoroughly enjoyed the experience, and have made up our minds as soon as possible to taste the strange thrills of the desert again.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map Showing Desert Route Taken by Norman Stone Pearn and His Companion

Coins of the United States

The Nickel

ALTHOUGH the five cent piece of the United States is always referred to as a "nickel," this is even more a misnomer than "copper" is for the bronze cent, because the composition of the metal for this coin is 75 per cent copper and only 25 per cent nickel. This coin, therefore, contains even more copper than the cent. First coined in 1866, by 1873 the nickel had entirely superseded the silver half-dime which was first coined in 1794.

Of the two types of nickel coins now in circulation, the design of the older is by Mr. J. E. Barber. This coin shows on the obverse a figure of Liberty with a fillet on her head on which is inscribed the word LIBERTY, while in her hair are cotton bolls and wheat heads. Below is the date, and around the head 13 stars, representing the 13 original states. It was originally intended to add a star for each state admitted into the Union, but when the number rose to 16 it was found advisable to limit the number of stars to the original 13 states.

It was in 1883 that this nickel was first struck. On the reverse of the first pieces of that year appeared, around, toward the top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In the center was the Roman numeral V within a wreath of cotton and corn. Below was the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. In the same year, however, a change was made. The motto was placed above the wreath, and the word CENTS placed below. This change, according to Mr. F. A. Chaffin of the Philadelphia mint, was made, not because the coin was being passed as anything other than as a nickel, but in order to bring it into conformity with all the other coins of the United States, all of which bore a full statement of their face value.

The obverse of the "Buffalo" nickel bears the head of an American Indian facing to the right. In the upper right field, parallel with the border, is the word LIBERTY. On the shoulder is the date, and, below the date, an incuse F, the initial of the artist, Mr. James E. Fraser.

On the reverse is a buffalo facing to the left; at the top, around the border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and in the upper right field, the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. In the exergue appear the words FIVE CENTS.

Volley Ball's Growing Popularity

Rules Simple and Organization Easy

By CLARENCE A. BUSH

VOLLEY BALL combines some of the features of tennis and basketball to make a new game. As in tennis, a ball is served and returned by opposing players over a net, the object being to place the ball to make another return impossible. As in basketball, play is by teams, and the ball is large, inflated and leather-covered.

The game gets its name from the tennis term describing the rapid return of the ball across the net from racquet to racquet, without touching the ground. In volley ball the ball must be kept in the air. In the standard game it is out of play the instant it touches the floor, even inside of bounds. In a modified form of play, one bounce is permitted.

Remarkable growth in popularity of the game in a few years may be traced to the fact that a long apprentice period is not required to gain enough proficiency to enjoy it, the rules are very simple, and there are usually plenty of players handy wherever courts are to be found. It is a great common denominator.

Volley ball's widest popularity has been achieved in the schools, public gymnasiums and playgrounds of the United States. It has shown most development in the Y. M. C. A., and has followed the spread of this organization into many parts of the world. It has not gained much attention in colleges, where games requiring close organization and costly equipment and coaching are possible.

Informality in organizing games is one feature making for volley ball's large following. A team is made up of all-around players, not specialists as in baseball and some other sports. Of course, certain players prove better at different volley-ball tasks, but the rotation of positions, compulsory after each change of service, distributes the burdens and opportunities.

A volley-ball team may consist of two or a dozen on a side, and the sides need not be equal in numbers. Tournament games, however, call for six on a side; three forwards, who are called set-up players, and three backs, called attack players.

The volley-ball court of standard dimensions might be termed two 30-foot squares set together to form an oblong 60 ft. by 30 ft. Across the center is stretched a net, whose top is ordinarily eight feet from the ground. The net is three feet wide and 32 feet long, and is tied to posts or walls set wide from the court sidelines. Usually the net is marked to indicate the upward extension of the sidelines, thereby making it easy to call out of bounds in the air accurately.

The ball is a rubber bladder covered with a leather case, between 26 and 27 inches in diameter, weighing between nine and ten ounces and inflated to a pressure of 7½ to 8 pounds. Outdoors a slightly heavier ball is often used, but even the outdoor ball is not supposed to weigh more than 12 ounces. Girls and women often use a light volley ball.

The Server

The server, who puts the ball in play, stands on the right side of the back or base line and bats the ball with one hand, open or closed, over the net. To be a fair service it must be placed accurately, so as not to go out of bounds before hitting the floor in case there is no stop or return by the defense. The ball is likely to be stopped by some back-court player, who may use both hands in lofting the ball. A return from the back court is seldom attempted.

It is a team game, and one of its objects is to get every player into as much action as possible. For this reason, much passing from back court to forward court is seen Sometimes three players touch the ball before it is sent back over the net.

This play is also developed in order to get the ball close to the net, and high up, so that one player can jump up and at arms' length bat the ball down over the net into the opposite court. The better this play is timed, the better the spiker, the one who last hits the ball, can place it, the sharper the downward angle, and the harder the pace on the ball. When the ball finally is placed in the position where the spiker is ready to bat it across the net, this is called the "set-up."

A point is scored when the team receiving fails to return the ball legally to the opponent's court. Only the serving side can score. The defensive side may capture the service by scoring a point, which in this case is called a "side-out," as the point is not tallied, but occasions the transfer of service.

The Inventor

The game was invented by a Mr. Morgan at Holyoke, Mass., in 1895, but not until the World War did it gain wide popularity. Dr. George J. Fisher of New York, who has been called the "father of volley ball" because of his efforts to spread it, was made secretary of the War Work Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association. He made it a part of the recreative program of the camps at home and abroad. Some 16,000 balls were distributed to the American Expeditionary Forces alone, and following the war the game evolved into a competitive sport, governed by the United States Volley Ball Association, of which Dr. Fisher is president, and affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Game of Volleyball in Action.

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

To all boys and girls the world over!

Through the Mail Bag The Christian Science Monitor gives us a splendid opportunity for getting into touch with boys and girls in all countries, and we are writing this letter because we should like to write to those that take an interest in our international newspaper.

We belong to a Monitor reading group which comes together twice monthly to read from the Monitor under the guidance of one of our church members. Our aim is to get to know the Monitor thoroughly and to improve our knowledge of English.

Each of us prepares an article and reads it aloud at our meeting. It is amazing how many varied and interesting topics are touched upon in the course of the evening. Sometimes someone reads a letter from the Mail Bag and a story from the Children's Corner, another chooses something from the Home Forum page, while others are chiefly interested in the Educational Page and read about peace and love among all nations. The articles about students' associations and boy and girl scouts, about women's organizations and sports, especially flying, are of great interest. We have indeed had many cheerful and instructive hours through these meetings.

Some time ago the proposal was made to ask the editor to publish a letter in the Mail Bag, in order to find out whether there are similar reading groups in other parts of the world.

We should be glad to have news from other fields, concerning Monitor reading groups. Maybe a pleasant and helpful correspondence could result.

We send our greetings to you all!

Monitor Reading Group

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading the Monitor and the Mail Bag for about eight years, I have never taken the opportunity to contribute to this bag o' joyfulness.

At present I am attending the Western State Teachers' College in Macomb, Illinois. I hope to be a teacher of English some day. One of the features of English in which I am most interested is journalism.

Last summer one of the resident students here at the college edited and printed a newspaper, The World Correspondent. It was such a very interesting little four-page, four-column paper that our staff has decided to print more of its kind.

We plan to have correspondents from different parts of the world send in articles which will prove of interest to everyone who reads them. At present we have written to folks in England, Japan, New Zealand, Roumania, South Africa, Australia, and several cities in the United States. If anyone else is interested in newspaper work and would care to send in articles, we shall be more than glad to receive them.

Of course, we should like very much to distribute our paper free of charge, but since it contains no advertisements, we have decided on the price of 10 cents per copy to cover printing expenses. All money received will be used in the publication of our paper.

My real home is in Moline, Illinois which is about 80 miles from Macomb. Moline, which by the way means "mill" in Latin, is a town of a little more than 32,000 people. Many people may have heard about Moline, since it is here that the well-known John Deere plows and other farm implements originated.

Across the river from us is the little town of Bettendorf, which nestles in the beautiful trees and hills of the Mississippi valley. On bright, clear spring and summer days the Mississippi becomes a very beautiful blue, making a perfect mirror for the reflected countryside

Not far up the river is the little town of Le Claire, Iowa, where Buffalo Bill once lived. If one watches closely as he drives through this small town, he will observe a huge tree, under which is a monument to the famous frontiersman.

In the Mississippi, right between Moline and Davenport, Iowa, lies the Rock Island Arsenal. It was here that our country once nearly decided to put its capital. However, it was agreed that there would not be sufficient ground for all buildings, so the capital remained at Washington.

Well, truly I am not trying to take up all the Mail Bag space, nor am I trying to write a history of Moline and surrounding territory. Here's "auf Wiedersehen" to the Mail Bag and all its members. Mary H.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Through the Monitor meetings at our church, Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, I have become intensely interested in writing to girls outside my present range of correspondence. As I have traveled through most of the eastern section of the United States and know a great deal about it, I should particularly enjoy writing to someone in Nebraska or any western state. I should also be happy to receive letters from anywhere in the world.

I love music and am interested in art. Just now I 'n taking a course in jewelry design, where I learn to make bracelets, rings, paper openers, and any type of small metal pieces for adornment out of silver, copper and brass.

We have been receiving the Monitor for the past month or two, and it has been a source of unending interest to me. The editorials are so helpful in school and the pictures are most useful for my "artists' collection." "Notes and Queries" are proving very helpful in our Daily Lesson. The religious article on the Home Forum page has helped me and others many times. The book reviews are interesting too.

To have some unknown correspondents to write to will be most interesting. Shirley H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Shirley E. (11), Gary, Indiana. From the United States or abroad.

Ruth Mary C. (12), Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. From abroad.

Betty M. (13), Marsville, Ohio. From the United States and abroad.

Ruth K. K. (15), Saugatuck, Michigan. From Stoke-on-Trent, England, especially, and also from France or any other country.

Suzanne R. (18, Saint Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand. From ranch in Texas or some very large town.

From Boys

Rolf S. (19), Berlin, Germany. From anyone. Interested in writing, reading and photography.

Alfred K., Cottbus, Germany. From someone interested in corresponding in German or English. Also interested in stamp collecting.

Over 20

Gertrude D., Mount Berry, Georgia.

Beatrice B., Chicago, Illinois. From someone interested in music, the theater, stamp collecting—preferably from Europe and South America.

Peter L. Jr., San José, California. From New York City. Interested in modern architectural design.

Claire C. F., New Cumberland, Penna., From the United States. Interested in sports and reading.

Lillian W. H., Melrose, Massachusetts. From correspondent in Finland.

299†

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COMMUNION HYMN MARY BAKER EDDY

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All who are interested in the Hymnal will find in this volume a book well worth reading because of the fund of information given, and entertaining in its vivacity and human interest.

Hymnal Notes are published in brown or blue cloth bindings to correspond to the Hymnal. Price $1.00. Purchase may be made either from a local Christian Science Reading Room or direct from the publishers.

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The Home Forum

A Journey to Tranquillity

MAPS are deceptive. Cartographers can be singularly obtuse. They look at a pendulous land mass with a frayed edge and label it "Norway." Even a moment of reflection would tell them that it should be called "Tranquillity." The name of a country ought to be descriptive of its essential character.

Consider Norway. It offers surcease from clamorous cities and egocentric men. Its towns are few and small. Its people are wholesome and natural satisfied with little material reward, never far removed from the soil, the rocks, the sea.

One realizes this almost at once. Approaching from the south, the first glimpse of the country may be at Stavanger Sheltered from the open sea, its stone-paved quai is wide. In the background is the town. Brick buildings are common, but wooden houses are more so—the wooden house characteristic of well-forested countries, yet so rare in western Europe.

The quai-side bears drums of oil, crates of poultry, huge packing cases containing unassembled automobiles shipped all the way from Michigan U. S. A. Three steamers of Det Bergenske Dampskibsselskab lie alongside. They slip in and out of these ports with deceptive ease—evidence of the seamanship for which the Vikings are noted.

And then the market down at the end of the quai. A rallying place for townspeople, it does a thriving—although an easy-going—business. With no disrespect intended, it may be said that the Norwegian national odor is—fish! The market displays all manner of fish, the chief food of the country. But it is strawberry season, too, and a woman wearing a kerchief over her head is among those selling them—unusually beautiful berries, large, fragrant, and as good to eat as to look upon.

Without fuss, the ship casts off and glides out of this still harbor. It heads north through an inland passage. A breeze blows fresh, yet the sea is almost unruffled. It is of a blue derived from the turquoise, windswept sky, reflected in clear, glacier-fed water. The air is crisp and invigorating. Into Haugesund the helmsman turns the ship, negotiating canals so narrow that the landlubber gasps at each new turn. An old Hanse town it is, with overhanging gables and a great air of seasoned antiquity.

As casually as it entered, the ship retires from the narrow canals, and pushes on through the inland passage. The depths of the water are alive with jelly fish, easily visible from the ship's deck. The shore is never far away. It is beautiful in a bleak sort of way—low-lying rocks, pounded and scraped smooth by glaciers, blackened and cracked by sun and ice, decorated with mossy vegetation rooted in the crevices. Miles away, high mountains rear up, flecked with tatters of a winter's snow. Here and there in the near distance is a small green patch, reclaimed from the rocks, sometimes with a small wooden shack sheltering some Norseman who makes his living by fishing. They all do. They spend most of their waking hours in boats, and the children are as much at home on the water as most children are in bed. Sometimes, when there is a more extensive patch of green, the landscape resembles the Irish coast as revealed to the traveler between New York and Liverpool.

All day the ship skirts the jagged west coast of Norway. Evening approaches, but the sun remains high, for this is near the "land of the midnight sun." The hills begin to show more grass, with great forests in the distance; the waters bear gay, white little boats transporting people to and from hamlets—fishing villages—all but hidden in the bays and on the islands of the coast. Then appears Bergen, nestled between two high bluffs. It is nine o'clock at night and still "broad" daylight.

* * *

But it is the gloriously unspoiled interior of Norway that demands greatest admiration. It is not the fjords alone, impressive as they may be, but also the valleys and the mountain roads, the contrasts, and the unhurried nobility of the people that win the allegiance of visitors from other parts of the world. The pride of man retreats in humble confusion as he stands beside a fifteen-hundred-foot cliff, or as he balances pygmylike on the lip of a valley gouged deep in the rock.

Such a valley may extend beyond the range of one's vision. More than a thousand feet deep, it will have evergreen forests as high as the tree line, above which will extend talus slopes and bald, black cliffs perhaps bearing crowns of snow. Scores of streams plunge sheerly over the edges of the twin escarpments, fall in heavy braids of water, cream themselves against the rocks in their descent, and eventually disperse in mist long before they reach the bottom of the valley. It is a spectacle so moving as to call for applause—or perhaps for tears.

Down the steepest parts of the valley one must walk almost ankle-deep in the fine, white dust which covers the roads. Occasionally there are short-cuts over which, with the aid of one's stick, it is possible to leap and clamber to lower levels. At the bottom the valley is cool. The plunging streams take on a new wild vigor as viewed from below. Some of the waters have formed again and, with the terrific momentum attained in their descent, literally roar over the rocky floor of the valley. They rush beneath stone bridges, sending up an ice-cold breath. The surface waters are beaten to the consistency of spun-sugar, and are set like icing on the cool bottle-green of deeper currents which slip along almost with the speed of light. Where rocks have fallen into the stream, the waters crash and leap against them in wild disorder, while in places where there is no obstruction they move along swiftly and smoothly.

* * *

It requires several hours to descend the valley. Most of the journey is made in a jolting little cart, drawn by a honey-colored pony. Children along the road sell wild strawberries, still dewy from the grass. The valley becomes wider and the breeze carries sweet odors of hay, freshly cut in the cultivated fields that now begin to appear. Women are gleaning the grass, much as in a Millet painting, and putting it in great bundles to be carried to another field, where it is hung to dry on wires or ropes stretched shoulder-high in the sun. The women are not all young, but they trudge on beneath bundles as large as themselves, even pausing now and then to chat with friends along the way.

The long shadow of the cliff reaches out to engulf the entire valley. Rounding a turn one sees ahead the unruffled surface of a fjord, flanked by the great escarpments. At the water's edge is a small inn, set in a garden. Far down the bay the top of one cliff is touched to color by the sun, which will presently disappear. But complete darkness never will come in such latitude at this time of the year.

The clear, blue waters of the fjord reflect the cliffs, majestic in size and strength. Cool shadows are over the whole valley now. The lower slopes still reveal some green stuff, and a few small white houses are tucked away amid the trees or in clearings. White gulls climb and glide, mirrored by the still water in perfect animated reflection. Roses bloom in the garden, while glaciers in the distant mountains provide a neat pictorial contrast. It is evening.

Here is quiet and peace Here is relief from the rush and turmoil of remote cities. Few persons are about and they, too, are silent with wonder of peace. The sound of tumbling water comes, breeze-borne, from a mile up the valley. A passing insect is conspicuous for the noise of its wings. This is tranquillity!

R. W. D.

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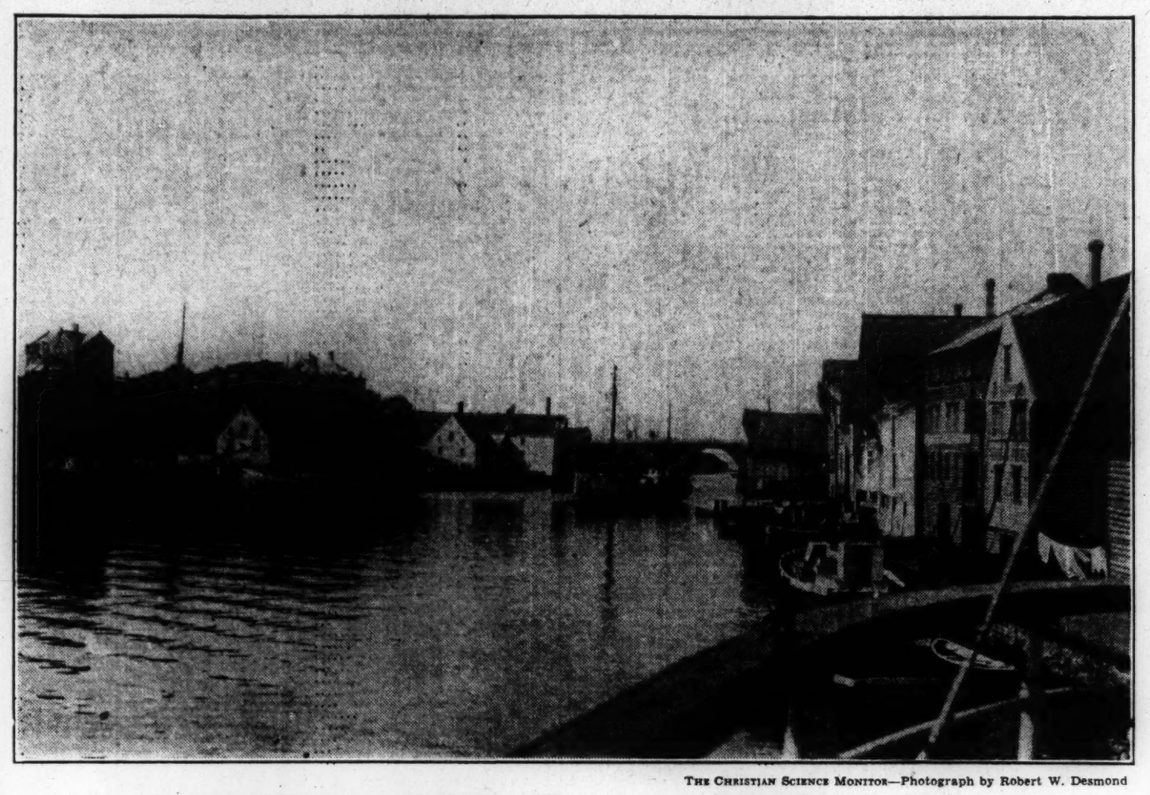
Duck Days

We went for two days
To a lonely region
Where the gray ducks swam—
And left the lake in murmuring clouds
That hid the sun.
The water slid by the boat,
Slid to the banks
Where the green sedge sang,
And the cold air was cut
By whispering wings.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Robert W. Desmond

"Into Haugesund . . . an Old Hanse Town . . . the Helmsman Turns the Ship"

Toledo, the Desert City of Spain

For all its isolation in the desolate Castilian plain, what a regal situation the city enjoys! It reposes on a gigantic mass of granite, out of the seared and tortured sides of which spring the walls and town, both of which are almost completely encircled by the river Tagus, its tawny waters flowing through a deep gorge, having, by their ceaseless work of countless centuries, created a moat of vast proportions. Only on one side is the city unprotected by the river and here the declivity to the plain is exceedingly steep. . . .

The outward desolation of Toledo, a crumbling, half-deserted city built on ground resembling an inferno, slowly dying in its immense bareness of plain, under the pitiless glare of a sun that shines from a cloudless sky, as of a skeleton bleaching in the forgotten sands of a desert, is not borne out in its interior life. In the height of its glory, under Moorish culture and trade, and during the residency of the kings of Castile, Toledo boasted a population of two hundred thousand. Today, it cannot muster more than one-tenth of that number, yet its streets are bustling with people. And in these streets which intersect the undulating surface of the hilltop is betrayed its oriental character, for they are extraordinarily crooked, and, for the most part, like deep canyons, flanked by towering walls, so narrow that two vehicles cannot pass, and the donkeys, with bulging panniers, leave little enough room for the pedestrian. In no other city in Europe, perhaps, are the streets so narrow and the buildings so high, and certainly in no metropolis of the Occident is it more difficult for the stranger to find his way about. Narrow streets and towering houses shut off the distant vistas with their familiar landmarks silhouetted against the sky, which enable the wayfarer to set his course. In oriental fashion, also, the tall buildings of the older section present almost windowless surfaces to the streets, and frequently their entrances are defended by great iron-studded doors. It is within the patio that the life of the occupants centers, and the privacy of this interior court is reserved for the family. Here are rugs, easy chairs, divans and growing plants where, shaded from the sun, the members of the household can enjoy their leisure. In the provincial cities of southern Spain, little attention has been paid to exterior grandeur, and the visitor little suspects the beauty and luxury that conceals itself behind the inhospitable walls that face the streets. . .

So Toledo, the desert city, basking in the dust of her centuries, contemplates with satisfaction her achievements of the past, and rests securely on her laurels. Like a venerable dowager, she sits in haughty disregard of the world that moves forward, clothed in the raiment of her glory. For the garments she still wears are the symbols of her accomplishments—her ancient walls, medieval gateways, colossal *alcazar*, magnificent cathedral, time-worn churches, and wandering streets of towering houses. . .

But lest we should be permitted to depart with the memory of Toledo as a city where progress was entirely a stranger, a demonstration took place that gave illuminating evidence of her partial emancipation from the past. Pursuing our way through the quiet canyons of the streets one day, we were aroused by the frantic honking of many horns. Approaching us from the rear was a thoroughly modern cavalcade that might have been touring the streets of Detroit; it was nothing less, in fact, than a string of shining "flivvers," gleaming immaculately in the noonday sun, bearing placards that announced the new models of the maker and accompanied by so much noise that people rushed to the windows to learn the cause of the disturbance. Past us they made their way, as we took to the side of the narrow thoroughfare, and almost in a moment they were lost to view around the curve of the street, their horns still calling the drowsy inhabitants to admire their streamline bodies and their mighty engines! — ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE, in "Spanish Towns and People." (New York: McBride.)

The Forest Creatures' Diary

The first snows of autumn work a wonderful change in the familiar face of the countryside, and these changes are a decided advantage to those who would study the wild creatures of the forest. These snows when spread over the land serve as a great sheet of paper—a leaf of Dame Nature's autograph album, so to speak—on which every one of the wood folk must scribble its signature and a little chapter in the record of its daily doings. Each new snowstorm affords a clean page of the story book of winter, and it becomes much more than an autograph album. It is the guest book of our winter vacations, on which the wild creatures record their visits to our camp; the autobiographical history of every creature that walks the woods of winter.

Following these trails, noting the signatures and reading the records, is one of the most interesting and valuable experiences of the winter holiday. . . .

The tracks of the smaller wild folk are legion. The dainty tracings of wood mice ornament the white groundwork of the forest everywhere. Squirrel tracks lead to and fro among the tree-trunks. The chipmunk has long been asleep underground, but the gray and red squirrel are both abroad. Where dried weed stalks are still shedding a few seeds upon the surface of the snow will be found the tiny tracks of the winter birds. Bird life is none too plentiful in the woods of winter. Here we catch sight of a red-breasted nuthatch who is working over the bark of an old hemlock for the occasional larvæ of some insect that would furnish it a mouthful—or rather a beakful—of breakfast.

These pretty creatures are quite fearless, and will work away unconcernedly within a few feet of a person on snowshoes. The cheerful chickadees are ever present, and their merry notes seldom fail to strike a responsive chord in the heart of the winter woods wanderer. Saucy blue jays are seen, flashing a blue streak across the woods. The Canada jay, or camp robber, makes his presence known when you stop for your noonday lunch, and these, with the white-breasted nuthatch and the woodpeckers—both the big pileated and the smaller hairy and downy—pretty nearly comprise the bird population of the snowy woods. Not many, to be sure, but we have a warm place in our hearts for the brave little creatures who face the rigors of a northern winter and wage a relentless warfare on the insect enemies of the forest, while their cousins are basking in the warmth of balmy southern air. . . .

When we seek our trail stories in the library of the big wild woods, we find new characters depicted in the tales—the pine marten, the fisher, the otter, and even the wolverine. The finding of one of these rare trails and following it up to see what the animal has been doing is one of the most interesting experiences of the whole winter.—From "The Book of Winter Sports," by W. DUSTIN WHITE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Lyre

Play a thin melody, O Lyre,
A faint sound
Icily sweet and distant,
Play the songs
Of heroes of old years
And bright-haired maidens
Fixed in the sky like legends
Pricked with stars;
Play pastorals muted,
Pluck the strings
To hinted echoes of the hunting horns,
And to the delicate halloo
Which once brought
Pegasus sweeping from the rosy clouds
On beating pinions;
Play, O Lyre,
The memories of long-forgotten tunes
Once heard between white columns
By the sea.

—ELIZABETH COATSWORTH, in *Voices*.

Ringing the Bells

It is long now since we left the village, but I still remember those Sunday mornings when, as children we crept up the winding wooden stairs to the belfry door, knocked and asked if we might come in and watch. The tower, with its long thin slits, smelt cold and dusty; in the octagonal belfry there was the curious dry smell of the scrubbed boards and the ropes. A bench ran round the walls, where we were allowed to sit and watch, awestruck, the arrival of the ringers.

They were all men we knew well, men whom we saw every day in the allotments or on the farm carts or bent over the soil in the fields. But Sunday and the belfry lent each one a new splendor. The starched collars, the gold-ringed ties, the blue serge suits, the neat caps and the gigantic watch chains looped across waistcoats—all these were glorious and proper to the occasion.

Through eight holes in the yellow pine roof dangled the eight ropes, each looped as a bell-ringer only can loop a rope, the thick colored grips, gay as barbers' poles, giving some faint suggestion of the paradox of carnival to the occasion. We sat alone and felt very small as the ringers talked together, and we rose when the other ringers rose to greet Peter Worsfold. He was an old man then, a joiner by trade, but with an abiding hobby in the bells.

He it was who pulled a giant watch from his pocket, gazed at it, nodded his head and gave the quiet order: "Ring 'm up, lads." That was exciting. Each ringer in turn unfurled his rope, took his stand and gave the first lusty pull on the colored grip to send his bell swinging, swinging, swinging with the rope, kicking like a snake, until with a final swing it came to rest in an upright position. The single chimes clashed uniformly above us, each more deafening than the one before, until the last bell was rung up, coats were off, sleeves rolled up, and the seven ringers awaited Peter Worsfold's command.

He gave it slowly, lovingly, one eye on his watch. At ten forty-five, to the second, the first peal of the "rounds" broke deafeningly overhead in a delicious, almost frightening clamor. I can think of few more splendid sights since than those village ringers of ours, with the even down-strain on the weighted rope, the kick and clash of the swung bell above, and the loose rope flying through the hole in the ceiling with a tiny rough sound: eight pairs of arms moving rhythmically, each man calmly proud of his "rope sight" which enabled him to know at a glance the bell which rang before his, and the bell which pealed after.

The daws fled croaking from the tower at the burst of the bells: from our eyrie we could look over the calm, green meadows where the bells would sound as distant music, rising and falling. For us was the grander cacophony of the creaking ropes, and the faint squeak of the ringers' shoes (oddly heard) and the splitting clash of the iron tongues so near by.

Peter Worsfold's lips barely moved as he indicated "changes." Double and triple were all our eight bells could manage, but a long plain course of "grandsire triples" ran smooth as clockwork. And there were other engaging terms which sent the bells diversely kicking before, unstopped, they worked their way back to plain "rounds"—"bob," "plain bob," "treble bob," and each lip-whisper of Peter Worsfold followed by a fresh break in the tumbling clamor above us, some scarcely perceptible difference in the sequence of the ropes which flew to the ceiling ("Hold on to 'im," Peter Worsfold told us thrillingly, "and you'll be pulled through the ceiling").

At length it would be over, the ropes folded, the belfry silent save for the slow, straight swing of the "porch bell." And the last to leave would be Peter Worsfold with the remark: "Now, lads, five-forty—and no lateness."

C. G. G.

Patiently the Pines

Patiently the pines
In the dusk became
Enameled on my heart;
Their white, their green—
Tender as a name,
Once loved, is spoken
After the spell is broken.

How the snow
Slowly sifted
From the branches;
When the slow
Wind of twilight
Set them so:
And the weight
Was softly shifted
Long ago.

Patiently the pines
In the dusk became
Sweeter than a name—

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Immortal Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus came to his disciples walking on the water, they "cried out for fear." He then reassured them with the tender words, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." Peter, taking courage, demanded, "Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water." The Master bade him come, and Peter stepped down out of the ship and walked on the water. "But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me." He was lifted up by the Master, who, however, forbore not to rebuke the fear, saying, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

How often, taking courage, we make a step forward in the right direction, only to yield to a mortal fear, a false belief, and fall back into the sea of doubt and discouragement which seemingly surrounds us! True courage is sustained, not evanescent; it is that quality of thinking which equips us to meet dangers and problems of every sort with strength and without fear According to the derivation of the word, courage is truly a quality of the heart and shares with other sentiments, such as hope, enthusiasm, joy, in being positive and constructive, in distinction from and in opposition to the negative and destructive thought of fear and discouragement It is at once the antipode and the antidote for fear. Fear, in its essence, is a belief in a power opposed to God, while spiritual courage, on the other hand, trusts God and acknowledges Him as the author of true being and the source of all protection and guidance. Courage, the opposite of fear, is spiritual reflecting Mind, God, the source of all good, and is a dynamic, healing quality. Courage and love walk hand in hand Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 410), "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"

Christian Science shows that true courage is inspired of God. Conscious of his spiritual identity as a child of God, each individual can know himself to be dwelling "in the secret place of the most High." True courage, therefore, comes not from a belief in his human powers, but from the conviction that divine Love surrounds and protects him. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 514), "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm;" and on the same page she adds, "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless." In her own life Mary Baker Eddy proved the lofty heights to which a sublime courage, resting on spiritual foundations, may attain in overcoming the hosts of evil seemingly arrayed against good.

Evil does not originate in supreme good. If, therefore, we yield to any fear, we are disloyally acknowledging a power superior to good and subjecting ourselves to its unreal rule. What slavery is more abject, more abasing, than that to which we are bound by our own fears? In vain we may search the Gospels to find in Jesus' experience a manifestation of or a yielding to fear. Every step of his way was marked by courage, courage which met every crisis with equanimity, courage which equipped him to reply to every attack of evil with the assurance of good, courage which acknowledged but one power—God, ever present good. Jesus met emergencies with active courage; and he lived his life with fortitude, that is, with that serene courage, that steadfast and unbroken spirit, which was his armor of protection against every dart of evil.

Jesus was spiritually joyous. The end of his earthly history, seemingly marked by suffering, was, instead, divinely triumphant. The years of his ministry were filled with the joy of service and of healing his fellow men of every form of ill "that flesh is heir to"—surely a joy that passeth all understanding. One of the rewards, therefore, of courage is joy, the supreme happiness that comes alone from holy service.

In our encounter with the beliefs of the flesh, fear is an enemy to be cast out by the Michael of our spiritual host, which includes courage. John says: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear. . . . He that feareth is not made perfect in love." Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 191), "Immortal courage fills the human breast and lights the living way of Life."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

Coraggio Immortale

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUANDO Cristo Gesù venne ai suoi discepoli camminando sull'acqua, essi "dalla paura gridarono". Egli allora li rassicurò colle soavi parole: "State di buon animo, son io; non temete!" Pietro, facendosi coraggio, chiese: "Signore, se sei tu, comandami di venir a te sulle acque." Il Maestro gli comandò di venire, e Pietro smontò dalla barca e camminò sulle acque. "Ma vedendo il vento, ebbe paura; e cominciando a sommergersi, gridò: Signore salvami". Egli fu sollevato dal Maestro che, peraltro, non tralasciò di rimproverare la paura, dicendo: "O uomo di poca fede, perchè hai dubitato?"

Quanto spesso, facendoci coraggio, non facciamo un passo avanti nella direzione giusta, solo per soccombere alla paura mortale, alla falsa credenza, e ricadere nel mare del dubbio e dello scoraggiamento che apparentemente ci circonda! Il vero coraggio è persistente, non evanescente; è quella qualità del pensiero che ci prepara a far fronte a pericoli e problemi di ogni sorta con forza e senza timore. Secondo l'etimologia della parola, coraggio è veramente una qualità del cuore e partecipa con altri sentimenti, come la speranza, l'entusiasmo, la gioia, delle qualità positive ed attive, a differenza del pensiero negativo e distruttivo della paura e dello scoraggiamento, ed in opposizione ad esso. È in pari tempo l'antipodo e l'antidoto per la paura. La paura, nella sua essenza, è una credenza in un potere opposto a Dio, mentre il coraggio spirituale, d'altra parte, si fida di Dio e lo riconosce quale autore del vero essere e la sorgente di ogni protezione e guida. Il coraggio, l'opposto della paura, è spirituale, riflette la Mente, Dio, la sorgente di ogni bene, ed è una qualità dinamica, sanativa. Coraggio ed amore camminano dandosi la mano. Mrs. Eddy dice (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 410): "La pratica cristiana scientifica comincia colla nota tonica dell'armonia, data da Cristo: 'Non temete!'"

La Scienza Cristiana mostra che il vero coraggio è ispirato da Dio. Conscio della sua identità spirituale quale figlio di Dio, ogni individuo può sapere di dimorare "nel ritiro dell'Altissimo". Il vero coraggio dunque deriva non da una credenza nei propri poteri umani, ma dalla convinzione che il divino Amore lo circonda e lo protegge. Mrs. Eddy dice (*ibid.*, pag. 514): "Il coraggio morale è 'il leone della tribù di Giuda', il sovrano del reame della mente;" e, sulla stessa pagina, essa aggiunge, "Comprendendo il controllo che l'Amore esercitava sopra tutto, Daniele si sentiva sicuro nella fossa dei leoni, e Paolo dimostrò che la vipera era innocua". Nella sua propria vita Mary Baker Eddy dimostrò che eccelse altezze un coraggio sublime, fondato su basi spirituali, possa raggiungere nel debellare le armate del male apparentemente schierate contro il bene.

Il male non ha la sua origine nel supremo bene. Se, dunque, noi ci arrendiamo a qualsiasi paura, noi riconosciamo slealmente un potere superiore al bene e ci assoggettiamo al suo dominio irreale. Quale schiavitù è più abbietta, più umiliante, di quella alla quale siamo legati dalle nostre paure? Possiamo indagare invano gli Evangeli per trovare nell'esperienza di Gesù una manifestazione di paura od una sottomissione ad essa. Ogni passo del suo cammino era caratterizzato dal coraggio, coraggio che faceva fronte ad ogni crisi con equanimità, coraggio che lo rendeva capace di far testa ad ogni attacco del male coll'assicurazione del bene, coraggio che riconosceva soltanto un potere—Dio, bene sempre presente. Gesù fece fronte alle situazioni critiche con coraggio attivo; ed egli visse la sua vita con fortezza, cioè con quel coraggio sereno, quello spirito fermo ed indomito, che era la sua corazza di protezione contro ogni dardo del male.

Gesù era spiritualmente lieto. La fine della sua storia terrestre, apparentemente caratterizzata da sofferenza, fu, invece, divinamente trionfante. Gli anni del suo ministerio furono pieni della gioia di servire e di sanare gli uomini suoi simili da ogni forma di male "di cui la carne è erede"—invero una gioia che sorpassa ogni comprensione. Uno dei compensi, perciò, del coraggio è la gioia, la suprema felicità che viene soltanto dal santo servizio.

Nel nostro conflitto colle credenze della carne, la paura è un nemico che deve essere cacciato via dal Michele del nostro esercito spirituale, che include il coraggio. Giovanni dice: "Nell'amore non c'è paura; anzi, l'amor perfetto caccia via la paura . . . e chi ha paura non è perfetto nell'amore". Mrs. Eddy scrive (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 191): "Il coraggio immortale riempie l'umano petto ed illumina la vivente via della Vita".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

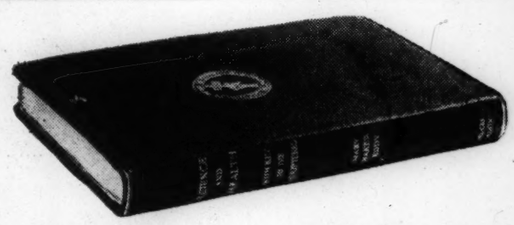
Chartres

I do not wonder, stones,
You have withstood so long
The strong wind and the snows.

Were you not built to bear
The winter and the wind
That blows on the hill here?

But you have borne so long
Our eyes, our mortal eyes,
And are not worn—

—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, in "Poems," 1924-1933. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



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Financial: Market Quotations

Slightly Higher Values Recorded In Stock Market

Utilities and Industrial Specialties Most Prominent

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—With year-end tax-selling out of the way, except on a cash basis, stocks pointed higher again today although the excited turnover of the previous session was missing.

Late gains ranged from 1 to around 4 points. American Telephone was a conspicuously strong spot, advancing more than 4 points. Allied Chemical gained as much.

Issues showing advances of 2 to more than 3 included Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Case, du Pont, New York Central and United States Smelting.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

The "cash-and-carry" transactions which, under the two-day delivery rule, are the only ones now recordable in 1933 income statements, were quite numerous in the first hour. They continued to make up about one-quarter of the activity after the ticker tape had slowed down appreciably.

Grains and cotton were rather narrow, but most other commodities were fairly firm. The dollar moved a bit higher in relation to leading foreign exchanges as the domestic gold price was again unchanged. Bonds improved in spots.

Caution Advised

Despite the generally cheerful demeanor of most traders, and the apparently bright outlook for trade and industry during the early part of next year, some market commentators were advising against the relaxation of caution in extending commitments.

The conservatives pointed out that stocks have advanced between Christmas and New Years in six out of the last seven years and that no especial implication should be deduced from the market activities of the moment.

In line with the "be confident but careful," advice, it was felt in some financial quarters that the forthcoming session of Congress might possibly bring a few unpleasant surprises. In others, however, there was a belief that the session would be a brief one, and that the President's program would go through without the appearance of too many stumblingblocks.

Commission houses reported that improving trade had resulted in an increase of inquiries from potential investors regarding both stocks and bonds. One analytical service estimated that the dollar volume of retail sales in December would exceed corresponding 1932 levels by about 15 per cent, and would represent the best relative showing of the recovery movement.

Profit margins, it was said, have on the whole, been restored to fair proportions, inventory postions are better than for some time past and public buying power seemingly is expanding.

The ruling of the New York Stock Exchange imposing restrictions on the purchase by companies of their own stock, on the granting of options the so-called "pools" and permitting the exchange to control the methods used in distributing large concentrated stock holdings, was the subject of much discusion in brokerage houses. While opinions differed, many exchange members viewed the ruling as highly constructive, especially in view of recently threatened federal regulation.

Bonds Steady

Bonds had a steady tone today, but most markets were thin. A few issues lost ground on small transfers which were thought to have involved tax-loss selling.

U. S. Governments departed but little during the early trading from yesterday's closing levels. A few of the Treasury loans were up 2-32s of a point, and the rest were unchanged to 1-32 lower.

Secondary rails and a considerable number of the lower-priced classifications in other groups maintained their positions fairly well despite an absence of active buying interest.

Some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Texas Corp., American & Foreign Power, Goodyear and Kansas Gas & Electric moved ahead fractions to around a point.

Bonds which yielded up to a point under light selling included American Telephone convertible 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Warner Bros. 6s.

Price changes in the foreign department covered a generally small range, and trading interest was mainly confined in the early dealings to German, Brazilian and Australian issues, most of which were a shade higher. British 5½s eased a fraction and French issues were neglected.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.83	.84	.83	.83½	..
May	.86¼	.86¾	.85½	.85¾	— ⅛
July	.85½	.85¾	.84⅝	.84⅞	— ⅛
	Corn				
December	.45½	.46	.45⅛	.45¾	+ ⅛
May	.51⅞	.52½	.51⅜	.51½	— ¼
July	.53¾	.54	.53¼	.53½	— ¼
	Oats				
December	.35	.35½	.34¾	.34¾	+ ⅜
May	.37½	.37⅞	.37⅜	.37	..
July	.36	.36	.35¾	.36	..

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.63¾	.62½	.63½	..
May	.65¼	.64⅝	.65⅝	+.⅛
July	.66⅝	.65¾	.66⅝	..

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last
January	103.40	103.40
March	104.30	104.30
May	105.00	105.00
July	105.20	105.20
October	105.50	105.50

Tone at close steady.

Northern States Power Net

Net earnings of Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries totaled $14,937,091 for the year ended Nov. 30, and compares with net of $14,165,371 for the previous year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 27
40½	13¼	1.20	Adraham & Str	100	32	32	32	..
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2600	7½	6¾	7	6⅝
21⅝	8	.2	Adams Millis	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advace Rumely	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
112	47½	3¾	*Air Reduction	1600	100½	97¾	100½	99
4	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
33	11⅞	.60	Alaska Juneau	3600	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	20⅞
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	6¼	5½	6¼	5¼
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	5½	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝
149⅜	70¾	.61	Allied Chem	1900	148	145	147½	143½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	700	17⅜	17	17½	17
3¾	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	3¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	43¼	42¼	43¼	41
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	25⅝	25	25	24⅝
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	8½	8½	8½	7⅝
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3200	99¼	97⅝	98¾	97¾
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	125	125	125	125
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	25½	24¾	25½	23⅝
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	700	38	38	38	37½
14	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	7	6	7	5
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2	2	2	2⅛
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3500	49¾	47¾	49½	47
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	3	3¼	3¼	3⅛
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	5100	8½	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & Gor Pow pf	1100	16⅜	16	16⅛	15¼
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow6	400	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	12⅛
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10½
16	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	32	31	32	31
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	6½	6¼	6¼	6
15⅛	14¼	..	Am International	2800	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅝
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1200	28½	27⅝	28½	27½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	51	49¾	51	49½
23⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	1300	19½	19	19½	19¼
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6300	6½	6	6½	5⅝
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	14¾	14	14⅜	13⅝
35	9	¾	Am P&L 5% pf	2000	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	7800	14½	14⅛	14¼	14
31⅞	5	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	19¼	18⅝	19	18½
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37½	37½	37½	35½
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	4	3¾	4	3¾
1½	⅛	..	Am Chip & Com	100	1	1	1	1
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	43
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	96	96	96	95¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¼
85	37⅜	.2	Am Stores pf	30	87½	87½	87½	..
47⅜	30	2½	Am Stores	500	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅜
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	2800	48	46¾	48	46½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11400	111¾	108	111¾	107
37⅞	..	..	Am Type F pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8
43¼	10⅞	1	AmWat W & E	3800	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	17
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	53	53	53	50¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1500	13	12¾	13	12⅝
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolenpf	1600	65½	64¾	65	63½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
149⅜	70¾	.61	Allied Chem	1900	148	145	147½	143½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	700	17⅜	17	17½	17
3¾	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	3¾
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	43¼	42¼	43¼	41
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	25⅝	25	25	24⅝
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	8½	8½	8½	7⅝
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3200	99¼	97⅝	98¾	97¾
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	125	125	125	125
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	25½	24¾	25½	23⅝
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	700	38	38	38	37½
14	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	7	6	7	5
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2	2	2	2⅛
89⅝	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3500	49¾	47¾	49½	47
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	3	3¼	3¼	3⅛
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
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27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10½
16	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	32	31	32	31
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	6½	6¼	6¼	6
15⅛	14¼	..	Am International	2800	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅝
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1200	28½	27⅝	28½	27½
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	51	49¾	51	49½
23⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	1300	19½	19	19½	19¼
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41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	14¾	14	14⅜	13⅝
35	9	¾	Am P&L 5% pf	2000	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	7800	14½	14⅛	14¼	14
31⅞	5	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	19¼	18⅝	19	18½
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37½	37½	37½	35½
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	200	4	3¾	4	3¾
1½	⅛	..	Am Chip & Com	100	1	1	1	1
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	43
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	96	96	96	95¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¼
85	37⅜	.2	Am Stores pf	30	87½	87½	87½	..
47⅜	30	2½	Am Stores	500	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅜
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37⅞	..	..	Am Type F pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8
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80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	53	53	53	50¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1500	13	12¾	13	12⅝
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14	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	7	6	7	5
6½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2	2	3

Financial: News and Comment

Files Equity Suit Against New York Clearing House

Government Asks Harriman Bank Depositors Be Paid in Full

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The question of a depositor's right to rely upon advertised guarantees of financial institutions will come before the New York State Supreme Court as a result of a suit in equity filed by the Federal Government yesterday against the New York Clearing House Association and its committee of eight bankers to compel them to pay in full the depositors of the bankrupt Harriman National Bank and Trust Company.

The action, which wa brought by Mr. James F. T. O'Connor, as comptroler of the currency; Mr. Frederick V. Goess, as receiver of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company and Mr. Henry E. Cooper, was said in high financial circles to be without precedent in this country. It involves claims of 11,000 depositors, 50 per cent of whose deposits, aggregating $8,875,000 and $500,000 annual interest, are still unpaid.

The institution, which remained closed in the hands of Government after the banking moratorium was raised last March, paid a 50 per cent dividend to its depositors in July, financed by a loan of $7,100,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, formerly president of the institution is still under federal indictments charging him with misapplying bank funds.

Sees No Legal Obligation

The complaint was filed after many months of negotiation during which the Treasury Department tried to persuade the Clearing House banks to make good the written assurance that they gave the federal comptroller of the currency in August, 1932, and again six months later that the depositor's funds in the Harriman Bank were not in danger.

After giving these assurances, however, and continuing to invite public confidence by running advertisement emphasizing its regulatory and protective functions over its member banks, when the question of reimbursing the depositors of the Harriman Bank arose, the Clearing House rested on advice of eminent counsel that that institution had no legal obligations in the matter. The guarantees were given "in a crisis and without extended consideration of the technical formalities involved," the legal advisers of the Clearing House said.

Binding Agreement

In its complaint, however, the Federal Government reiterates its contention that the Clearing House had made a binding agreement to protect the Harriman Bank depositors and "thereafter breached and repudiated" its solemn promise.

In case the Clearing House is successful in its defense, the plaintiffs ask for judgment against the individual defendants, members of the Clearing House Committee.

The eight defendant members of the Clearing House Committee are Mr. Charles McCain, chairman of Chase National Bank; Mr. George W. Davison, chairman of Cenertal Hanover Bank and Trust Company; Mr. Herbert P. Howell, president of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company; Mr. Harry E. Ward, president of Irving Trust Company; Mr. Gordon S. Rentschler, president of National City Bank; Mr. Percy H. Johnston president of Chemical National Bank and Trust Company; Mr. William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company and Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, chairman of New York Trust Company.

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS Jan. 2

Deposits Received by Mail

A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

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General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

Rise of 66 P. C. In Residential Building Shown

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—A 66 per cent increase in residential building permits issued during November as compared with the previous month is reported by the Labor Department.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the gain was due to permits in New York for $8,000,000 worth of new apartment houses.

The estimated cost of all buildings, however, was $35,114,781 in November compared with $38,512,875 in October.

As compared with November, 1932, the residential building permits increased 138 per cent, the bureau said.

The monthly report, which covers 760 cities with a population of 10,000 or more, also showed an increase of 22.2 per cent in the number of new buildings.

The total estimated cost of residential buildings for which permits were issued in November was given as $13,768,756 compared with $8,278,127 in October.

There was, however, a 21.6 per cent decrease in the estimated cost of non-residential buildings, resulting in a drop in the estimated cost of all buildings during November of 8.8 per cent.

Non-residential buildings for which which permits were issued were estimated to cost $13,278,063 in November as compared with $16,943,178 in October.

Insured Bank List To Remain Secret

(Continued from Page 1)

Virginia over to the side of the guarantee fund.

It was openly stated that a new squeezing out of weak banks was needed. Without a full list of deposit-guaranteed banks, as originalaly planned, it was argued many depositors would not notice whether their banks eventually came under the system or not: it would be a good deal like noticing whether a shop displayed the Blue Eagle, save that in this case the consequences may be of much deeper financial moment to the individual customer.

No Advance Announcements

Mr. Cummings likewise announced today that no bank receiving a certificate of membership may make advance announcement of the fact until the fund becomes effective.

It is estimated here that between 400 and 600 state banks have applied to join the fund but are found ineligible. The figures indicate that the banking system is still anything but reformed.

Between 1930 and 1933 some 5000 banks, with $3,330,000 deposits, suspended. After the March "holiday" the Federal Government attempted to reopen only the sound banks. Many of the weak ones succumbed, particularly in the national fold. But state bank examiners were given 'carte blanche' to reopen state institutions, and it is in this field that principal weakness of reopened banks now lies.

No Government Guarantee

The new bank scheme does not put a government guarantee behind any bank, as popularly supposed. Congress has set up a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to which the Government contributes $290,000,000, and the banks themselves $190,000,000; bringing the total to $480,000,000. If deficiencies occur, the corporation can levy against member banks one-quarter of 1 per cent of their total deposits to make it up, and repeat such levies indefinitely.

Even with the millions of dollars in loans which the Reserve System has been making to improve banks' eligibility to join the guarantee fund, Mr. Cummings, on Dec. 16, estimated that 400 state institutions who sought admission would be barred.

This brings up a critical question at the very start of the new system. Shall the corporation keep high standards and exclude weak banks and strengthen its system; or shall it relax standards to include weak banks? In this connection it must be remembered that bank deposit guarantee systems have been tried in the past in eight different states, and has broken down in every one.

Sees a Compromise

Faced with this issue at the very outset, indications are that the new corporation will not follow a rigorous program, but will compromise. Already it is being argued that the country could not stand the effect of seeing another 400 banks squeezed but. It is not the fault of the new corporation, it is said, but of the state examiners who permitted weak banks to reopen after the universal bank "holiday."

However, if weak banks are guaranteed it will make the system less popular with strong banks, who are taxed to safeguard their weak competitors. Already there are signs of rebellion. All Reserve member banks must enter the system, and it is feared the stronger members may quit the Reserve group to escape the guarantee.

The final big phase of the subject is the enormous amount the RFC has so far loaned in buying preferred stocks and capital notes of banks to further the plan. This purchase is directed largely to strengthening the credit of banks so that they may be eligible. Up to Dec. 23, $650,000,000 in capital obligations of all banks had been purchased.

New Bank in Coahuila To Aid Mexican Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 28—Organization has been perfected for establishment in the State of Coahuila of the "Banco Aricola Ejidal," a new type of agricultural community bank in which equal shares will be held by the federal and state governments and the peasant farming community members.

The bank will operate on a commercial basis, extending loans at from 4 to 6 per cent, specially for acquisition of agricultural implements by individual farmers, and it will also finance community agricultural enterprises.

Pushing Russian Plan for Buying American Goods

Awaits Necessary Financing and Removal of Import Restrictions

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Soviet program for the purchase of American goods, it was learned reliably, is being rapidly developed in conjunction with the general buying budget for the second five-year plan.

The extent of these purchases depends on two things:

1. Satisfactory credit arrangements.

2. The removal of obstacles to Soviet exports to the United States.

The Soviet position on these two points was enunciated by a high Soviet official in the United States:

"It would be difficult to increase substantially our purchases in this country before the existing restrictions on the importation of Soviet products is cleared up and assurance is received that there will be no special obstacles placed in their way.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to state that any large scale development of purchases in this country is dependent on the availability of acceptable financial arrangements."

The question of import restrictions, it was pointed out, undoubtedly will be removed with the establishment of consulates in Russia and by some sort of trade agreement.

There has been no definite discussion on credits. This awaits the arrival of Alexander A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador, and the Russian trade commissioner, yet to be selected.

All likelihood points to Ivan Boyeff as the trade commissioner. He is well known to American financiers and industrialists and made a long visit here last winter. The commissioner would supervise generally trade matters in the United States. However, it was said, the duties and work of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet business agency, would remain.

Already the recognition of Russia has had its effect on the Soviet purchasing program for America.

Tentative figures in the second five-year program have been canceled.

The revised budget, the Associated Press was informed, allows for increased expenditures in the United States if the conditions set forth previously are ironed out to mutual satisfaction. This budget should be ready by mid-January, after which the Soviets will be ready to talk trade.

National Bank Refuses to Join Insurance Pool

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The first instance of a national bank refusing to participate in the Federal Deposit Insurance pool evoked from treasury officials a shoulder-shrugging statement that the institution had no choice in the matter.

Informed that J. M. Nichols, president of the First National Bank of Englewood, Chicago, had announced his institution would not join unless compelled to do so by the Government, Walter J. Cummings, president of the Deposit Insurance Corporation said:

"Congress decided that long ago for Mr. Nichols, and his bank will participate along with every other national bank."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Cummings issued a statement saying that 97 per cent of the nation's bank accounts would be completely guaranteed by the deposit insurance plan which becomes effective Jan. 2, and termed the scheme the most constructive plan ever devised for the protection of bank deposits.

"We are flatly opposed to the deposit insurance scheme," Mr. Nichols said. "The only way we will have anything to do with it is through government coercion. Our bank's deposits are secured 94 per cent by cash and government bonds and we can make our bank 100 per cent liquid on a week's notice."

He said "a gross injustice would be committed against the management of this bank and our customers were we compelled to make good the losses of mismanaged banks."

Mr. Cummings would not answer questions as to what might be done to compel the Nichols bank to come in. However, in other Treasury banking quarters it was said that the institution could not qualify for its charter as a national bank or for membership in the Federal Reserve System unless it complied.

Wheat Exports Increase Sharply During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 23, 1933, totaled 4,139,838 bushels, as compared with 2,910,662 bushels in the previous week and 5,050,771 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

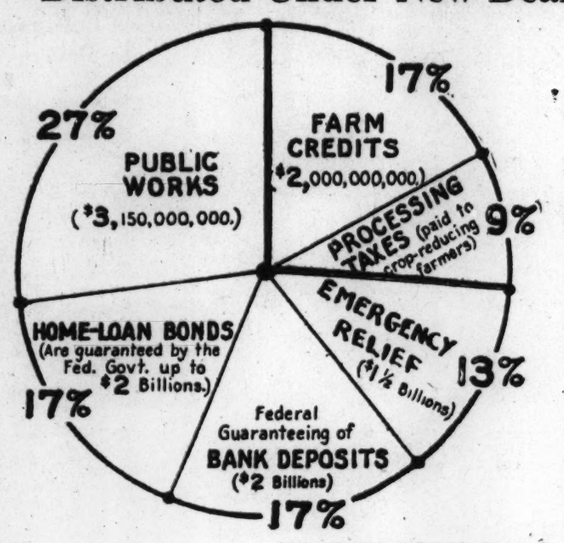
For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 103,880,635 bushels, as compared with 162,356,328 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Substantial Decline In December Insolvencies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Dun's Insolvency Index for December to date stands at 70.1, which is the lowest figure recorded so far this year, being even below the September index of 71.0, notwithstanding the fact that failures during September usually are at the lowest level of the year. The current index is 12.0 points under the 82.1 of November and 6.5 points lower than the 76.6 for October of this year.

About $12,000,0000,000 to Be Distributed Under New Deal



(National Committee for Economy in Government)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Public Works, Farmers and Home Owners to Receive Seventy Per Cent, While Banks and Emergency Relief Workers Get the Rest

DISTRIBUTION of $12,000,000,000 is promised for the New Deal. Farmers get 26 per cent of total, home owners 17 per cent, public works 27 per cent, while banks and emergency relief workers get the rest.

Some of this money will be loaned; much of it is a direct federal subsidy to various groups and individuals, according to the National Committee for Economy in Government.

The World's Business

Some Aspects of the Silver Plan

NOT a word can be found in the silver announcement as to the price that the United States Government will pay to the producers for their silver. The amount is worked out very simply. If the price of silver per fine ounce is $1.29, then the value of the pure silver in a silver dollar would be $1. This is called the coinage value. The Treasury says to the producer, "We will regard this coinage value as the market price if you will give us half your silver." Hence the producers are to get half of $1.29, or 64½ cents. The market price at the previous day's closing was 43 cents. Thus the producers will make a profit of 21½ cents.

* * *

Terms

Seignorage is the charge that the depositor of bullion pays to the Government for manufacturing his bullion into coin. It comes from the French word seigneur, feudal lord. Seignorage is obviously an attribute of the coining authority. In the case of subsidiary money the difference between the bullion value and the face vaalue of the coins is normally sufficient to cover the small cost of minting and in addition to leave a substantial margin as profit to the Government. Brassage is sometimes used instead of seignorage. But brassage is merely the cost of minting, whereas seignorage also includes the profit. President Roosevelt has used this latter word because he has fixed the new price for silver theoretically at $1.29 an ounce and by the simple process of reckoning half that amount as seignorage he has reached an actual fixed price of 64½ cents. A 100 per cent, of course, would be a fantastic price for seignorage.

* * *

What's in a Name

Some months ago this column commented on President Roosevelt's genius for words. *Conservator* was then the particular subject under discussion. This is the title of the official who was given control over the unlicensed banks preparatory to winding them up. Now the President has hit upon seignorage as a word which will enable him to say to the old silver men, "I am retrieving silver from its slavery to the market price. We are again enthroning it at the historic 16 to 1 ratio with gold, namely, $1.29. But I shall have to regard half of that amount as seignorage." In point of fact, 16 to 1 is another theoretical concept. When the country was on the gold standard, gold had a fixed price of $20.67 per ounce. With silver theoretically priced at $1.29 an ounce, this would give a value ratio of 16 to 1. But the *actual* price of silver is 64½ cents. And the price of gold is no longer fixed, but fluctuates from day to day, and is now $34.06. This would give a ratio of 53 to 1!

* * *

Not Remonetization

Does the fact that the silver price is now fixed spell remonetization? Not at all. Remonetization applies only when the Government stands ready to buy at a fixed price all the silver offered. This is what happens in regard to gold when the country is on the gold standard. Under the new plan only limited silver purchases are provided for. Thus the situation may be likened to government purchasing and price-pegging in respect to certain farm commodities. In the case of wheat, say, both the Hoover and the Roosevelt Administration paid out dollars to the wheat farmers. The former paid out gold dollars. The latter, operating outside the gold standard, has paid out paper dollars. Under the silver plan the Roosevelt Administration will turn half the purchased silver into silver dollars and pay them to the producers. As the French say, the more it changes, the more it remains the same thing.

* * *

Crime of 1873

The Roosevelt silver purchases must be appreciated against the background of American history. The United States had a bimetallic system from 1792 to 1873. In the latter year a phrase in a coinage act dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins authorized for minting. This automatically put the United States on the single gold standard. Few persons at the time realized the implication of such a simple procedure. But, as time went on, the West became aroused, and the act of 1873 came to be described as "the crime of 1873." Agitation for the resumption of silver coinage continued throughout the '70's. In 1878 it was partly satisfied. In that year Congress passed what is known as the Bland-Allison Purchase Act. The Treasury was directed to purchase at the market price and mint into silver dollars from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 of silver a month. Note that this was *limited* coinage It did not satisfy either the silver interests or those money reformers who believed in silver monetization. So in 1890 the Sherman Silver Purchase Act was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase monthly all the silver offered up to a maximum of 4,500,000 ounces. The purchases were much bigger, but were still limited. Price was to be at market, though not exceeding $1 an ounce. Under Cleveland's leadership, the purchase plan, which caused no end of trouble, was abandoned in 1893. The Roosevelt purchase plan, like its two predecessors, is for limited purchases, but is more generous to the silver miners in that it will boost the purchase price 21 cents above the market price obtaining prior to its announcement.

* * *

More Cartwheels

The plan calls for an issue of around $15,000,000 in silver dollars a year for the next four years. It is not possible to say to what figure this will bring the silver dollars in actual circulation, as nobody knows how much is now in circulation. Since 1928 the Comptroller of the Currency has not been classifying cash in the vaults of banks into the various kinds of money. Figures, however, are available for the years down to 1928. In 1900 the sum was $118,000,000. It has since been dwindling till in 1928 only $34,000,000 was in circulation. No dark plot is connected with this reduction. It came naturally as the result of the changing money habits of the American people. Busy easterners would not be bothered with the weight of cartwheels in their pockets. Westerners, too, were becoming more "paper-money minded," and were not carrying around their hard money as much as formerly. Will the new issue prevail upon Americans to carry more silver dollars? Hardly. What will probably happen is that the silver producers will pay their silver dollar receipts into the bank and continue to do their business as usual with the real money of the nation, namely, check money. The silver plan benefits these producers in providing them with more check money, or bank deposits. At the same time it gives their product a better exchange value with other products. If one were to think of the plan in these terms, instead of in terms of the satisfaction of a mythical money shortage for the country as a whole, understanding would be helped.

H. B. E.

Sharp Decline In Commodity Prices Halted

Roosevelt's Silver Policy Starts Good Rally, Says Mercantile Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The downward trend in wholesale commodity prices, which was in evidence until last Thursday and which carried the general level of cash prices, as measured by the Dun & Bradstreet daily weighted price index, to the lowest levels since the middle of October, was terminated on last Friday by a sharp rally in most active commodities, following the silver purchasing program announced by the President.

Net results of price changes, as shown by the current compilation of wholesale prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reflected considerable improvement over the previous week. Advances for the latest period totaled 18 and declines 23, as compared with 11 and 40, respectively for the week before.

Reversing the downward trend of the preceding week, the weekly food index turned sharply upward during the current week. The index for Dec. 26 stands at $1.92, a rise of 5 cents over the week before and only 1 cent below the figure of two weeks ago. A year ago at this time the index stood at $1.64, or a decrease of 16.5 below the current number.

The sharp rise in this week's index was due to higher quotations for corn, oats, barley, lard, butter, eggs, raisins, tea, potatoes, cattle, hogs and lambs. On the other hand lower prices were recorded for wheat, rye, sugar, cottonseed oil and peas.

Fluctuations in the grain markets last week covered a wide range. Wheat and other grains rallied substantially, but net results for the week showed wheat and barley slightly lower, with corn, oats and rye showing fractional declines.

Price wars in the refined sugar market, which started in the West, have been spreading eastward, resulting in a further drop of 10 points in the refined product to 4.30 cents a pound.

Weakness in the raw material market checked leather buying to some extent, but prices continued firm.

New business in November with many leather merchants was the largest in many years, and nearly as good a showing has been made in December, despite the fact that these two months normally are characterized by slowness.

Mortgage Payments In California Are Met More Readily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Des. 28—Collections on home mortgage payments have shown a marked improvement during the past few months. The condition is said to be true in all parts of California.

This report was made recently at the office of the State Building and Loan Commissioner here; and is believed, particularly, to indicate that the lot of small home owners is becoming more tenable. In addition to receiving relief from the Home Owners Loan Corporation, it would seem that holders of residence property are reaching a position where they can help themselves.

Emergency restrictions placed upon the operation of building and loan associations also have begun to be relaxed, it was said. For instance, a number of organizations recently were permitted to increase the interest rate payable on their obligations from 4 per cent, as required by the emergency legislation, to the 5 per cent justified by earnings. Practically all associations are reported to be paying interest regularly.

Several of the larger associations pay the amount of their certificates in full on six months' notice. Some of the metropolitan associations, on the other hand, pay a proportion of the amount on demand, and liberalize this practice in cases of emergency. Because of the delay in redemption, building and loan association certificates and shares often sell at a discount.

Brazil Extends Embargo On Industrial Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian Government has extended to March 31, 1937, the restriction on imports of industrial machinery and apparatus established by decree of March, 1931. That decree prohibited during three years the importation of factory equipment for industries declared to be ever-producing, or which might be so declared during the term of the decree.

The manufacturers at present affected are sugar, paper, hat, shoe, match, cotton, jute, wool and silk. No equipment may be imported for new factories in these industries, or for increasing the production of existing factories. Spare parts and accessories may be imported freely and replacements of damaged or obsolete equipment, and machinery for improving production, may be imported subject to special permits.

Resigning in Compliance With Glass-Steagall Act

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Resignations of three directors from the board of the National City Bank of New York in compliance with the Glass-Steagall Act which, beginning with 1934, restricts interlocking directorships, have been announced

The retiring directors are Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York; Fred J. Fisher, vice-president and director of the General Motors Corporation, and Beekman Winthrop, member of the firm of Robert Winthrop & Co.

Chase Bank Aims Sale of $50,000,000 Preferred to RFC

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The Chase National Bank announces a rearrangement of its capital structure, involving the sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $50,000,000 of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The plan includes simultaneous reduction of the common stock of the bank from $148,000,000 to $100,270,000 by changing the par value of the common stock from $20 to $13.55 a share, without, however, changing the number of the shares outstanding.

The announcement says that "the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, which have jurisdiction in the matter, have given their approval to the plan on condition that the capital released by such reduction in par value of the common shares be applied to writing down assets, and that no distribution on account thereof be made to shareholders."

The plan, which will be submitted for approval to stockholders in February, will not affect earnings available for the common stock, says the announcement, except for the amount necessary to pay preferred dividends and to retire the preferred. After the recapitalization, the bank will show undivided profits of $9,000,000 and reserves of about $14,000,000.

Silver Program May Force the Price Of Other Metals Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The nonferrous metals stepped into the limelight following President Roosevelt's proclamation providing for the purchase of 24,000,000 ounces of silver yearly from newly-mined metal. However, this one action alone will fall far short of a bonanza for the silver producers. In the first place it will tend to step up the production of other metals, such as copper, lead and zinc, with which silver occurs in a natural state. This may bring about over-production and force down the prices of these other metals.

Copper prices sagged somewhat last week. The domestic price closed the week at 8¼c as compared with 8¾c early. The European price ended at 8.30c as compared with 8.45c at the middle of the week. Zinc yielded $1 a ton, the first change in several weeks. Lead prices were steady. Tin fluctuated with the rise and fall of sterling exchange.

Surplus stocks of lead increased 13,000 tons during November, leaving the metal in a poor statistical position.

Short Selling Ban Urged by Marland

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—E. W. Marland, Representative in Congress from Oklahoma, proposed yesterday the prohibiting of short selling and the limiting of pool operations entirely to orderly marketing of new securities by their underwriting groups.

Mr. Marland said that originally the New York Stock Exchange was a place where one who owns securities could go and sell them, but through pool operations and other practices it no longer offered a completely free and open market.

Germany to Fix Prices On Butter, Cheese, Eggs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — A law for the market control of butter, cheese and eggs similar to the oil and fat monopoly régime has just been passed by the German Cabinet according to a cablegram from Ambassador William E. Dodd, Berlin, to the Commerce Department.

The Government will establish a central agency for fixing prices and controlling distribution of both domestic and imported butter, cheese and eggs.

It is reported that one of the purposes of this measure is to afford the German Government new bargaining powers for treaty negotiations with other countries.

Volume of Ice Handled During 1933 Off 8 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The ice industry handled a somewhat smaller volume during 1933 than the year before, possibly some 8 per cent less for the entire country, but on the whole continued to operate on a profitable basis.

While the profits of the industry have been reduced from the levels that prevailed in 1928 and '29, it is a striking commentary on the basic soundness of the ice business that the larger, well managed companies have been able, throughout the depression, to show profits.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 179

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer
Boston, December 26, 1933.

Reich's Creditors Called to Weigh Standstill Pact

Asked to Meet in Berlin Feb. 5 to Negotiate Another Agreement

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, president of the Bank of Manhattan Company, announced yesterday that he had received a cabled invitation from the German Committee and the Reichsbank to a meeting of all foreign creditors' committees in Berlin on Feb. 5. Mr. Goodhue will accept the invitation to the parley which is being called for the purpose of negotiating the terms of a further credit agreement to take effect when the German standstill agreement of 1933 expires on Feb. 28, 1934.

Mr. Goodhue, who was recently elected chairman of the Committee of American Bankers representing American standstill creditors, succeeding Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, formerly president of Chase National Bank, will sail on the Bremen on Jan. 21. He said there would in all probability be a meeting of other creditors in London a week before the Berlin conference, which he expected to attend.

It was added that the committee had sent a letter to every bank and banker interested in the standstill agreements asking that any desired changes or suggestions for a new policy be forwarded.

It was learned here from an informed source that for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, the total amount of credit extended to Germans by banks and bankers, which does not include bonds or reparations, was 3,521,000,000 Reichsmarks ($838,000,000) at par exchange. That is compared with 3,861,000,000 Reichsmarks ($919,000,000) for the year ended Sept. 30, 1932. The United States portion of the total on Sept. 30, 1933, amounted to 1,440,000,000 ($342,720,000), which represents a marking down of the figure from 1,706,000,000 Reichsmarks on Feb. 28, 1933.

Other persons here to attend the meeting are Mr. Joseph C. Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase Bank; Mr. Allen Wardwell and Mr. Ewen MacVeagh, both counsel to the American Standstill Committee. Bankers abroad who will go to Berlin include Mr. James H. Gannon, London representative of the Chase Bank, and Mr. L. S. Chandler Jr., representative of the Bank of Manhattan in London.

Farmers Raising More Live Stock And Feed Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 28—Farmers in this State have been turning from cash crops to feed crops and more live stock during the last 12 years, it is declared here in an agricultural survey by economists at North Dakota Agricultural College. Their studies embraced east central North Dakota.

This tendency was interrupted only by periods of high wheat prices, when there was a return to wheat production. The high price of wheat during the war period of 1917 to 1920 encouraged the planting of wheat and by 1919 the wheat acreage in the Northwest was as large as it had been 10 years previously. For the years following 1919, however, there was a distinct shift from wheat to feed crops and live stock production, marked particularly by an increase in pasture and hay acreage.

In 1919, these experts found, wheat occupied 54 per cent of the cropped land. In 1931 this was reduced to 38 per cent and even below that in 1932 and 1933.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 133

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, January 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1933, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

What To Do With Christmas Dollars

Why not open a savings account with some of those Christmas gifts of checks or cash? *That* way, they start earning *more* money for you, at once! Our Special Banking by Mail Department places the services of this reliable old New York bank at your disposal *wherever you live.*

Simply mail us your first deposit with your signature. We'll forward your Bank Book at once.

Regular dividends for 74 years—and no depositor has ever lost a penny entrusted to our care.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
BROADWAY at 74th St.
NEW YORK CITY

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 2

Bobbie Fuchs Is Named President Of Braves 'Farm'

Exhibition Schedule of Twenty-Two Games Is Announced for '34

Since the conclusion of the major-league meetings in Chicago the baseball situation around Boston with the exception of various rumors, has been rather quiet. Yesterday, however, fires in the "Hot Stove League" were rekindled by two pieces of news.

The first, and probably the most important, came from Harrisburg Penna., placing Robert Fuch, son of the Braves' president, in charge of the Harrisburg club in the New York-Pennsylvania League. Leslie Mann, former National League outfielder and for years a regular with the Braves, has succeeded Eddie Onslow as manager of the team.

"Bobbie" Fuchs and Mann have both been popular in Boston for many years. Emil Fuchs has been anxious for some time to get his son started in baseball. As president of the Harrisburg club, which is a Boston "farm," young Fuchs will have a good opportunity to show what he can do. In Mann, he has one of the smartest baseball men in the country.

Baker and Walls Signed

Emil Fuchs also announced yesterday the acquisition by Harrisburg of Edward Baker, outfielder, and Charles Walls from New Bedford. Daniel Magee, a free agent, was also signed.

The Spring schedule of exhibition games for the Braves was let out yesterday. The Tribe, as usual, will train at St. Petersburg, Fla., and most of their games are booked for that sunny city. Twenty-two games are on the schedule, eight of which will be played with the New York Yankees at St. Petersburg and five with the Red Sox, two to be played in Florida and three in Boston. It will be the first time the Braves and Red Sox have attempted to play a five-game series before the start of the regular season. The Tribe makes stops in Baltimore and Washington on the way home, playing games in each city.

The pitchers and catchers are due in St. Petersburg not later than March 5, and the infielders and outfielders March 10. The Braves' training schedule follows:

March 16, 17 and 18—New York Yankees at St. Petersburg; 19—Cincinnati Reds at St. Petersburg; 20—Yankees at St. Petersburg; 21—St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 22—Yankees at St. Petersburg; 23 and 24—Philadelphia Athletics at St. Petersburg; 25—Yankees at St. Petersburg; 26—Red Sox at St. Petersburg; 27 and 28—Yankees at St. Petersburg; 30—Red Sox at Sarasota, Florida.

April 1—Cincinnati at Tampa, Florida; 3—Cardinals at Bradenton, Florida; 5—Brooklyn at Orlando, Florida; 8—Baltimore at Baltimore, Md.; 10—Washington Senators at Washington; 13, 14 and 15—Red Sox at Boston.

Quiet at Red Sox

Meanwhile, little or nothing is happening in the way of news at the Red Sox office in Fenway Park. Bob Quinn, former owner of the club and present business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League paid a visit to Fenway Park the other day. Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins you will remember are rebuilding the park and it was Quinn's first glimpse of his old home. There was a sad look in his eyes as he gazed out across what is ordinarily the playing field but now covered with workmen and building machinery. No doubt Quinn would like to have been the one to rebuild for Boston fans. The "breaks" were against him, however.

Yawkey and Collins both are away at the present time and probably will be until after the first of the new year. The Red Sox president is somewhere in the wilds of South Carolina. Collins is in Philadelphia, probably at his home.

Harold Vanderbilt Heads Cup Syndicate

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The first formal step toward the defense of America's Cup against T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger, the Endeavour, has been completed, with the announcement that a syndicate has been formed to build a new yacht.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, who sailed the Enterprise to victory over Sir Thomas Lipton's last challenger, Shamrock V, is the leader in the new venture and announced yesterday that work on the boat was under way at the Herreshoff Yards in Bristol, R. I.

Associated with Vanderbilt are J. P. Morgan, Gerard B. Lambert, Frederick M. Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, E. H. Harkness and W. K. Vanderbilt. Harold Vanderbilt will be the skipper, with W. Starling Burgess, John Parkinson and C. Sherman Hoyt members of the afterguard.

Vanderbilt said he hopes to have the yacht under sail by the first of May.

Philadelphia Climbs To Fourth in Circuit

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	8	1	6	40	34	17
Boston	7	0	5	36	33	14
Providence	6	2	4	22	22	12
Philadelphia	5	1	7	31	31	11
New Haven	4	2	8	22	31	10

Result Dec. 27

Philadelphia 5, Quebec 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—Quebec Beavers, leaders of the Canadian-American Ice Hockey League, lost to the Philadelphia Arrows at the Arena, last night, 5 to 3, before one of the biggest crowds of the season. The Arrows are still undefeated at home.

Accurate shooting by Peters, Hudson and Anderson enabled the Arrows to wipe out Quebec's early one-goal margin. Victory enabled the locals to climb in the league standing. The summary:

Philadelphia		Quebec
King, Hudson, Hinsperger, lw		rw, McIntyre, Wilson
Anderson, Waite, c		c, Lowrey, Ward
Boyd, Carr, Collings, rw		lw, Runge, Toupin
Jeremiah, Desmarais, ld		rd, Wilcox, Blake
Peters, McGoldrick, rd		ld, Molyneaux, Phillips
Wood, g		g, Smith

Score—Philadelphia 5, Quebec 3. Goals—Anderson 2, Peters, Hudson and Carr for Philadelphia; Toupin, McIntyre and Lowrey for Quebec. Assists—Hudson, Waite, Carr, Boyd for Philadelphia; Lowrey and McIntyre for Quebec. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Robert Fuchs Is President

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 28 (AP)—Robert Fuchs, son of Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, is the new president of the Harrisburg club of the New York-Pennsylvania League and will have Leslie Mann of Springfield, Mass., as manager of the Senators. Elected last night at a dinner of officials of the Harrisburg club and the Boston team, Fuchs immediately announced that Mann would supplant Eddie Onslow in the managerial position. He called Mann "the greatest student of baseball in the nation." Mann, who played in the major leagues for 16 years from 1913 to 1929, is the proprietor of a baseball players' school at Hot Springs, Ark., and more recently an organizer of amateur baseball leagues throughout the nation. Fuchs said Mann would continue his school.

Cricket Game Is Drawn

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (Canadian Press)—The touring M. C. C. eleven wound up in a draw with the "British-in-Bengal" at the conclusion of a one-day cricket match here yesterday, though the English had a long lead when stumps were drawn. Scores were: M. C. C., 187 for 5, declared; Bengal, 121 for 8. Barnett put on 94 for the English, including 13 4s and a 6, and Elliott scored 43, with six 4s and a 6. Marriott led the English bowling, taking five wickets for 55.

Parker Downs Frank Rericha In Junior Play

Pairs With Osborne to Defeat Harvard Pair in U. S. Tennis Doubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Frank A. Parker of Lawrenceville, continued serenely on his way indoors, just as he had in clay and grass court play, yesterday in the United States junior indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory. First, he put out Frank J. Rericha, Peekskill Military Academy, brother of the professional of the Tilden courts, after the latter had played his second round match earlier in the day, with the loss of only one game, and then he teamed up with a fellow member of the Lawrenceville squad, Philip W. Osborne, to defeat a Harvard pair, Billie Markham and James Fuld, 6—4, 6—4. Osborne was of little assistance to him, due to a record singles match played earlier in the afternoon with Bernard Diamond of Cornell, which he won at 23—21, 2—6, 6—4. In the final set, Diamond led at 3—0, only to lose four games in a row.

An added starter, Edward J. Milberg, New York University, who was added to the qualifiers when one of the selected regulars failed to appear, put out one of the seeded players, William J. Simpson, Cornell, for the second upset of the tournament, 7—5, 6—4, and one of the seeded boys was also eliminated, when Melvin Lapman, a local schoolboy, defeated Rolfe Kingsley Jr. of Hill School, after a hard three-set match, scored at 8—6, 7—9, 6—4.

The singles were all brought up to date, and most of the first and second round of the junior doubles as well as the first round of the boys' doubles played. The summary:

United States Junior and Boys' Indoor Championships

Junior Singles—Second Round

Frank J. Rericha, Peekskill, defeated Edward De Jongh, Brooklyn College, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

J. L. Abrams, De Witt Clinton, defeated J. W. Spalding 2d, Hotchkiss, 6—1, 6—1.

Richard Clements Jr., Choate, defeated Seymour Stearns, Malden High, 6—1, 6—1.

E. J. Milberg, New York University, defeated W. J. Simpson, Cornell, 7—5, 6—4.

Lester Steifberg, New York University, defeated C. L. Parsons, Syracuse, 6—4, 6—1.

George H. Ball, Northwestern, defeated Albert Shapiro, Baltimore Evening High, 6—4, 6—0.

Lyman Middleditch, Cornell, defeated Paul Furber, Choate, 3—6, 6—4, 13—11.

G. A. Hunt Jr., M. I. T., defeated Wilson Rood, Polytechnic, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—3.

P. W. Osborne, Lawrenceville, defeated Bernard Diamond, Cornell, 23—21, 2—6, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville, defeated Rericha, 6—1, 6—0.

Barclay A. Kingman, Yale, defeated Bernard Freedman, City College, 6—2, 6—1.

Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, defeated Howard P. Kahn, Michigan, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Carl G. Nesbitt Jr., McBurney School, defeated Ernest Mitler, Lincoln School, 7—5, 7—5.

Russell E. Ball, Northwestern, defeated David Corson, Roselle High, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Carlton A. Rood, Polytechnic, Brooklyn defeated R. F. Antignat, George Washington University, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

John Behr, Roxbury, defeated J. W Dietz, Lehigh, 6—2, 7—5.

James Fuld, Harvard, defeated G. B. Podesta, Montclair High, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Boys' Singles—Second Round

H. H. Daniels Jr., Bryant High, defeated R. J. Bear, Mamaroneck High, 6—0, 6—1.

H. A. Clements, Choate, defeated William Schwitter, Brooklyn Prep, 6—1, 6—3.

Peter Lauck 3d, Lawrenceville, defeated Milton Hoberman, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—2.

Joseph Fishbach, Riverview Club, defeated Murray Silverstein, Townsend Harris High, 6—1, 6—2.

John Totten, Paterson High, defeated M. I. Davis, Fieldston School, 6—1, 6—2.

Burt Salpeter, Far Rockaway High, won from Herbert Sobel, De Witt Clinton High, by default.

Robert A. Low, Choate defeated Andre Mendel, Horace Mann, 6—1, 6—0.

Marvin Kantrovitz, De Witt Clinton, won from Milton Kalsmith, Far Rockaway High, by default.

Lyman W. Crossman, Barnard, defeated Melvin Schwartzman, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—1.

Irving W. Kram, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Alan Fleming, East Orange High, 6—0, 5—7, 6—0.

Melvin Lapman, Evander Childs High, defeated Rolfe Kingsley Jr., Hill, 8—6, 7—9, 6—4.

Francis Wood, Port Washington High, defeated Pierce MacGuire, Portsmouth Priory, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, defeated P. H. Steckler Jr., Lawrenceville, 7—5, 6—2.

Thomas H. Maren, Davis High, defeated R. J. Nussbaum, De Witt Clinton, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Charles Mattman, Trinity School, defeated R. L. Jordan, Polytechnic, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.

Albert Ritzenberg, Central High, Washington, defeated Frank Schiff, Horace Mann, 7—5, 6—4.

Boys' Doubles—First Round

Low and Daniels defeated Sobel and Kram, 6—3, 6—4.

Fishback and Elmer Pergament, De Witt Clinton H. S., defeated Schwartzman and Schiff, 6—2, 7—5.

James J. Ford, Rumford School, and Jordan defeated Clements and H. Eckhardt, 6—3, 6—3.

Mendel and Mattman defeated Robert Dias, Bayside, and R. Cohen, 6—1, 6—2.

Lauck and Crossman won from Bellis and partner by default.

Kingsley Warren and Cagney, Stewart Manor T. C., defeated Ritzenberg and Steckler, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Macguire and R. B. Ridder, Portsmouth Priory, won from Jack O'Brien, Meriden, Conn., and K. McKinley by default.

Kantrowitz and Lapman defeated Silberstein and Davis, 6—2, 6—1.

Junior Doubles—First Round

Alan Lobel, N. Y. U., and Bernard Freedman, C. C. N. Y., won from Diamond and Clarence Dickinson, Cornell, by default.

Parker and Osborne defeated Billy Markham, Middletown, H. S., and Fuld, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round

G. H. Ball and R. E. Ball defeated S. H. Nickerson Jr., St. Marks, and D. Freeman 6—0, 6—2.

John A. Dillon, St. George's, and J. Hall defeated C. W. Redfield Jr. and J. Walsh, 7—5, 2—5, 6—4.

Nesbitt and Charles Gilbert, McBurney School, defeated R. B. Weller and R. Asch, 6—0, 8—6

F. Rericha and J. Abrams defeated Milberg and Arthur Freedman, 6—1, 6—0.

W. H. Dariss, Greenwich H. S., and Stewart Foshay, Greenwich H. S., won from Diamond and G. Peve by default.

Spalding and Scoville defeated S. Schaiken and Nathan Goldberg, Johns Hopkins 6—3, 6—4.

M. Gold and J. Senter defeated E. Cross and F. N. Morganstein, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Leonard Eldridge and Frank Farrell won from S. Low and A. Levenson, by default.

Powell W. Holbein, Bronxville H. S., and F. A. Hutson, Swarthmore, defeated J. Unterberg and DeJongh, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4.

William T. Simpson, Cornell, and A. L. Jarvis, Handley School, defeated Joseph T. Caponigri, De La Salle H. S., and Mitler 6—3, 6—2.

S. H. Kaufman and S. Freed won from H. S. Stockton and Partner, by default.

Corson and Antignat defeated Madden and Larry Schwartzman, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

College Basketball Results

Brigham Young 43, Denver 38.
California 34, St. Mary's 27.
Emporia Teachers 31, Kansas State 19.
Idaho 43, Idaho (S. B.) 36.
Illinois Wesleyan 33, Washington 32.
Pittsburgh 38, Minnesota 23.

Walker Signs Contract

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Dec. 28 (AP)—Ed Walker, head football coach at the University of Mississippi, recently was signed to a three-year contract at a meeting of the university athletic committee. The contract begins in July, 1934.

Bill Hewitt Leads The Professionals In Coaches' Rating

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Bill Hewitt, former Michigan star who plays end for the Chicago Bears; Bronko Nagurski, the big fellow from Minnesota who is fullback on the same team; Red Badgro, veteran end of the New York Giants; Harry Newman, all-American quarterback from Michigan in 1932 who graduated to the Giants; Clifford (Gyp) Battles of West Virginia Wesleyan and the Boston Redskins and Glenn Presnell of Nebraska and the Portsmouth Spartans were the outstanding players of the National Professional Football League during the past season according to the coaches of the circuit.

This quintet drew the high totals in the voting of the coaches to pick the all-league team, all of them drawing more than 30 votes by the method of reckoning which gives five votes for a first-team choice and three for second-team.

Hewitt made a clean sweep, being picked for the first "all" team by every one of the 10 coaches. Nagurski took the fullback post with 38 votes, only three of the coaches failing to put him on the first team. Battles got 35 votes for a halfback post; Badgro drew 33 votes and Newman 32. Newman won his place as the only "freshman" on the star team through his brilliant showing in the championship playoff game, which caused several coaches to alter their votes. Presnell appeared on the star eleven as a halfback with 26 votes, but in addition he was favored to the extent of 23 votes for the quarterback post. The first team, with votes for each player, follow:

Player	Club	Votes	Position
Hewitt,	Chicago Bears	(50)	End
Hubbard,	Green Bay	(28)	Tackle
Hickman,	Brooklyn	(24)	Guard
Hein,	New York	(29)	Center
Kopcha,	Chicago Bears	(24)	Guard
Edwards,	Boston	(26)	Tackle
Badgro,	New York	(33)	End
Newman,	New York	(32)	Quarter
Presnell,	Portsmouth	(26)	Halfback
Battles,	Boston	(35)	Halfback
Nagurski,	Chicago Bears	(38)	Fullback

Hamilton Defeats Williams

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Hamilton College hockey team defeated Williams 4 to 2 in the Olympic Arena last night in the opening event of the Lake Placid Club's thirteenth annual college week winter sports competition. Ferry and McKenzie tallied for Hamilton in the third period to break a 2-to-2 tie. Ferry flashed the light in 14.32 on a pass from Collins while Lisle of Williams was in the penalty box. McKenzie netted the last goal just before the finish on a pretty solo dash from center ice. Sherman of Williams made the opening score a minute after the game began and Collins tied it up for Hamilton early in the second frame, sinking Ferry's pass while Williams was a man short. Edwards of Hamilton and Rogers of Williams hoisted the scores in the early part of the third period. Scott, Hamilton goalie, performed brilliantly in the second period when the Massachusetts team rushed the goal with five-man attacks.

Victoria Defeats N. S. W.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 28 (Canadian Press)—Victoria won out on the first innings as the interstate cricket match with New South Wales concluded yesterday, despite great stands by Don Bradman. Final scores were: Victoria, 389 and 200 (Darling, 91 and 53; Woodful, 60; O'Brien, 98; O'Reilly, nine for 50); New South Wales, 358 and 144 for one (Bradman, 187, not out, and 77, not out; Fleetwood-Smith, seven for 138).

Girl Champion Is Defeated In Quarterfinals

Virginia E. Hollinger Wins From Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe

There is going to be a new United States girls' indoor lawn tennis champion. This became assured this morning when Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., the 1933 titleholder, lost her match to Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, in the quarterfinal round, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6. The outcome of this match was considerable of a surprise as Miss Grawn had been generally picked to defend her honors and, in addition to this, Miss Hollinger was not in the best of condition but the latter played a plucky game. She won the first set at 6—4 and then dropped the second at 1—6; but rallied after the intermission and fought gamely on finally to take the third and deciding set, 8—6.

Louise Harding of Brookline showed some good tennis in defeating Louise Hedlund of Watertown, daughter of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track coach, in two love sets. Miss Harding now promises to be a serious contender for the championship title. She is seeded No. 3 while Miss Grawn was seeded No. 1.

M. Millicent Hirsh of New York, who is seeded No. 2 and now promises to battle for the title with Miss Harding, had nearly as easy a time in her match with Kay Parrot of Winchester, as she dropped only one game in the first set.

Sylvia Hatch of Winchester advanced to the semifinals in both singles and doubles Wednesday afternoon. Seeded No. 4 in singles, Miss Hatch defeated Mariette Arquimbau of Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—3. In doubles, Miss Hatch paired with Louise Harding to defeat Polly Morrill of Dedham and Baba Madden of Brighton, 6—1, 6—0.

Helen Grawn made her first competitive appearance Wednesday in doubles, paired with Miss Hirsh she scored an impressive victory over Dorothy Kleeb and Frances Kelley of Winchester, 6—0, 6—0. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—Third Round

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., defeated Mariette Arquimbau, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—3.

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—1, 1—6, 8—6.

Louise Harding, Brookline, defeated Louise Hedlund, Watertown, 6—0, 6—0.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Kay Parrot, Winchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Doubles—First Round

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Dorothy Kleeb and Frances Kelley, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Ruth E. Aseltine and Kay Parrot, Winchester, Mass., defeated Ruth Bernnard and Catherine Gilbert, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., and Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., defeated Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Baba Madden, Brighton Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, and Lois Kempe, New York, won from Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., and Gretchen Cleaves, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Coaches Are Not Responsible For Conditions In Football

McGugin, President of Coaches' Association, Absolves Mentors of Blame for Evil Doings on Gridiron

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Responsibility for evil conditions in football, happily on the wane, was laid at the door of college presidents by D. E. McGugin, coach at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, in his presidential address to the American Football Coaches' Association here yesterday. President McGugin absolved the coaches of most of the blame.

Football coaches who hold their positions through good seasons and bad also teach other sports and make themselves valuable to the college administration in general and to the community, it was stated by H. J. Stegeman, coach at University of Georgia, as the conclusion of the Committee on Stabilization after a year's study. He declared the coach of long tenure needs only a modicum of technical coaching ability for success.

"Where a coach has been active in recruiting," said President McGugin, "it is because he has been employed by the college to do it. Responsibility for proper conditions surrounding intercollegiate athletics lies upon the administrative board and the president. It is childish and foolish to blame the coach."

If the college president alibis or denies knowledge of unethical practices, Mr. McGugin declared, he should retire and let some better man take his place.

Recruiting on the Wane

Recruiting and subsidizing are on the wane, he said. Perhaps economic conditions had something to do with this, he proposed, making coaches more earnest, players more serious. There have been fewer cases of ineligibility through scholastic deficiency. Probably it is being more keenly realized, he said, that these things do not pay.

Most of the things for which college football is criticized will fade according to Coach McGugin, if two fundamental regulations are observed These are proper preparation for college as evidenced by ample and suitable scholastic entrance standards and full and proper scholastic performance after entrance.

"Here and there," said he, "some college president may set up a plausible alibi and disclaim knowledge of recruiting. But he could hardly set up an alibi for lack of suitable scholastic standards."

So long as the game is played by the student and the amateur, he declared, with the ideals and impulses of the amateur, so long as the men on this field will "lose their lives," and find them again in the life and the spirit of the team, the great college game of football will endure.

"Football is a great game, vital in the lives of the lads of the nation. It is a laboratory where boys may develop courage, usefulness, enthusiasm, loyalty and self-effacement. It gives a boy a cause. Most of the touchdowns on college fields are first dreamed of in some backyard."

Coach Stegeman, in his report on stabilization of football coaching jobs, said the master of technique has declined in vogue because of the standardization of coaching methods and the wide dissemination of technical knowledge brought about in the last dozen years by the Football Coaches' Association.

"The profession of football coaching," he said, "can only be made stable by being made so worth while that the individuals become as indispensable to their institutions in general as they are to the football squads."

Why Coaches Don't Stay

The stabilization committee studied in particular a 10-year list of 88 head football coaches in 23 colleges and universities in two Southern Conferences. They found only four of these who showed 10 or more years' activity at the same college Only one of these had a championship team, and all had extremely disastrous seasons again and again. The committee, therefore, concluded that something besides winning teams was essential to keep a coach in his job.

The coaches who did not stick fell into several different classifications, Mr. Stegeman reported. In the first group were those who did not join the college family, line up with the faculty and become acquainted with campus personalities.

In the second group were those who may have done the foregoing things, but failed to add anything to their communities, and the faculty forces could not pull them through. They were ruined by the "down-town crowd," because they never spoke to the Rotary, Kiwanis, Civitans, Lions and Wolves Clubs, and never attended a high school football banquet, scorning all this as "small town stuff."

Another group was composed of those who failed to put themselves at the disposal of administrative officials; they were not interested in discipline, morale, class attendance and were not in general high minded toward their work. With them football overshadowed scholastic duties. They forced football to the front to the exclusion of all other interests, and their teams did no better because of this. These coaches were licked by overplaying their own game. Discourtesy to newspaper reporters has cost more than one coach his job, said the report.

Questions of stability in employment are to be taken up in an organized way by the association. Coaches who feel they have been unfairly dismissed will be able to call upon a committee of the association to investigate. The findings will be forwarded to the president of the university. A committee is also to be appointed by the incoming president, Dana X. Bible, coach at University of Nebraska, to communicate with the American Association of Colleges and Universities regarding protection of coaches from frequent turnovers.

By-Plays

Proper Handling of Rowdyism

IT HAS taken the manager of a minor-league hockey team to pave the way toward effective curtailing of roughness and rowdyism in hockey. Frank Carroll indefinitely suspended one of his own New Haven players for fighting. All hockey managers know very well which of their players overdo their aggressiveness and can take such steps as Carroll to halt it if they desire. Knowing Carroll to be a high type of sportsman himself, it is easy to believe that he would take similar steps toward any player on his team, be he the star or just a third or fourth-string spare.

* * *

Sixty-eight-Years-Old Center-Half Capped for Wales

A ceremony unique in the annals of Association football took place at The Hawthorns (West Bromwich Albion's ground) recently when Cæsar Jenkyns, a famous Welsh international soccer player of the 1890's, was presented with an international cap, suitably dated.

The Welsh Football Association did not present caps in Jenkyns' day and, when he communicated with the Welsh Football Association pointing out that he had no such treasured insignia, the Association decided to honor him. Jenkyns, who is now 68, figured at center-half in eight internationals. He played at one time for Small Heath (now called Birmingham), for Woolwich Arsenal (now The Arsenal), and afterward for Newton Heath (now Manchester United) and Walsall. At the invitation of the Welsh Football Association, the presentation was made by W. I. Bassett, the Albion Club's chairman, who was England's outside right during the time when Jenkyns played for Wales. Four of Albion's present Welsh internationals—Murphy, Robbins, Foulkes and Griffiths—attended the little ceremony.

McGill Easily Beats Dartmouth Sextet, 7-1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—McGill University simply swamped the hockey team of Dartmouth in the first college game of the Madison Square Garden season last night, winning by a score of 7 to 1. Only in the final period was Dartmouth able to make any stand against the McGill attacks, preventing further score.

McGill scored twice in the first session, with a Dartmouth goal by Roald A. Morton '34 splitting them. Hugh M. Farquharson '34 took a pass from Thomas D. Robertson '34 to make the first, and John J. McGill '34, combining with Capt. W. I. Nelson Crutchfield '34, made the second. But the second period swamped the United States sextet when the Montreal players made five goals, individually or in combination. The final session went scoreless for both sides. The summary:

McGill University		Dartmouth
McGill, Farmer, lw		rw, Guibord, Arthur
Crutchfield, Farquharson, Farmer, c		c, Spain, Morton
Shaughnessy, Robertson, Elie, rw		lw, Powers, Guibord, Riley, Crowther
Elie, Hall, Farmer, Crutchfield, ld		rd, Nissen, Fitzpatrick
Meiklejohn, Crutchfield, Hall, rd		ld, Bennett
Hollis, McHugh, g		g, J. H. McHugh.

Score McGill 7, Dartmouth 1. Goals—Farquharson 2, Crutchfield 2, McGill Farmer, Meiklejohn for McGill; Morton for Dartmouth. Assists—Robertson 2, Crutchfield, McGill, Farmer, Meiklejohn for McGill. Referees—Charles Mitchell and Alec Sayles. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Hockey Manager Bans Own Player for Fight

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ray Kinsella, forward of the New Haven Eagles hockey team in the Canadian-American Hockey League, has been indefinitely suspended from the New Haven club as a result of a fight with Larry Molyneaux of the Quebec Beavers outside the dressing room at the Arena here Sunday night.

Frank Carroll, manager of the Eagles, said yesterday he is seeking the support of James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American League, to ban Kinsella from the other clubs in the league.

"I don't want to bar the boy from getting a job with a club outside of the Canadian-American League," Carroll said, "but I don't want him in the loop and I want backing on my stand."

Carroll said: "These fellows are hired to play hockey, not to give exhibitions of pugilism."

Professional Tennis Tournament Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—Play in the United States indoor professional tennis championship singles and doubles got under way yesterday evening on the courts of the Penn Athletic Club. Vincent Richards of New York won his opening match from Walter Kinsella, well known in squash tennis and court tennis circles, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia and Hans Nusslein of Germany, highest ranking overseas entrants in the tournament, failed to appear yesterday and were defaulted.

United States Indoor Professional Tennis Championship

Singles—First Round

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Walter Kinsella, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.

Charles Wood, New York, defeated Teddy Rericha, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 11—9.

Bruce Barnes, Austin, Texas, won by default from Ed Faulkner, Philadelphia.

Russell Harned, Newark, won by default from Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia.

Selwyn Orcutt, Brooklyn, won by default from Hans Nusslein, Germany.

William T. Tilden 2d, New York, won by default from Tom Worthley, New Jersey.

Doubles—First Round

George Jennings, Chicago, and Teddy Rericha, New York, defeated Ed Faulkner, Philadelphia, and Robert Murray, Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

'No Gambling,' in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Voters at a special election recently defeated a proposal to legalize "tango" gambling, or keno, by almost four to one. The measure applied to unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, and sought to regulate gambling, instead of prohibiting it, as is the effect of existing laws.

Columbia Leading In Intercollegiate Chess Tournament

Intercollegiate Chess League Standing

College	Matches Won	Tied	Lost	Games Won	Lost
Columbia	2	0	0	8½	½
C. C. N. Y.	1	1	0	6	2
Yeshiva	1	0	1	5	6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	3½	4½
New York	0	0	1	4	5
Seth Low	0	0	2	1	10

Individual Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
H. D. Cutler '34, New York	2	0
Herbert Lobel '34, Columbia	2	0
C. F. Rehberg '34, Columbia	2	0
Walter Jacobs '34, C. C. N. Y	2	0
Edward Paulson '36, Brooklyn	2	1
Abraham Polachek '35, Yeshiva	2	1
L. G. Green '35, Columbia	1½	½
Jacob Zimmerman '34, Brooklyn	1½	1½
W. A. Henkin '37, New York	1½	1½
Samuel Hoffman '34, C. C. N. Y	1	0
David Bernstein '35, Columbia	1	0
H. Rosenthal, Brooklyn	1	0
W. M. Bernstein, C. C. N. Y	1	0
Philip Raymon '35, Yeshiva	1	1
William Jacobson '34, Brooklyn	1	1
Gabriel Hellman '34, C. C. N. Y	1	1
Martin Hamermesh '36, C. C. N. Y	1	1
Samuel Hankin '37, Seth Low	1	2
Israel Mowshowitz '34, Yeshiva	1	2
Henry Polachek '34, Yeshiva	1	2
M. S. Denker '37, New York	½	½
A. Podolnick, Seth Low	0	1
Samuel Kenigsberg '36, New York	0	1
L. H. Geronimus '35, Seth Low	0	2
Irving Selkoff '35, Seth Low	0	2
Benjamin Ginsberg '37, Brooklyn	0	2
Abraham Weinman, New York	0	2
Mortimer Traktman '37, Seth Low	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Two rounds were played yesterday in the Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament at the Marshall Chess Club and today finds Columbia University leading in the standing with two victories. In the second round of play no less than six games were adjourned and all of the Columbia-College of the City of New York games were thus affected, so that when all of the adjourned games are finally settled, the standing may be entirely changed. In the other two second-round matches, Brooklyn is leading Yeshiva 2 to 1, while New York has the same bargin over Seth Low. One match remains to be settled in each.

The players met with more success in the third round as Columbia won four straight from Seth Low and City College did the same against Yeshiva. The Brooklyn College-New York match has yet to be settled as one game was adjourned with each team scoring a victory and a draw.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

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Afternoon Tea
Dinner $1.00-$1.25
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Dinner, 50c, 75c and 85c
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**MARY OF SCOT

Law School Head Demands Clearer Idea of New Deal

Insists on Knowing Where We Are Headed in Shift of Social Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Clearer statement of the underlying tenets of the New Deal, so that the people can decide for themselves whether it leads along a course they want to follow and not have to wait for the Supreme Court to pass on it, was urged here today by Dean Eugene A. Gilmore of the State University of Iowa college of law.

Addressing a public affairs meeting at the Union League Club, Dean Gilmore opened a discussion on the constitutionality of the New Deal, which is to be continued here later this week at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, by declaring that the present situation presents "a danger which Washington clearly perceived at the outset. In his farewell address," Dean Gilmore continued, "he warned against subtle and seductive innovation, either for the sake of unworthy ends or in the pursuit of a misguided and impracticable idealism."

If there are to be fundamental changes in the social order, he said, "the new progress ought to be set out with sufficient clearness that the average citizen can make an intelligent decision between it and the old social order."

Even though the New Deal is declared to be temporary, he said, it has already provided the essentials for the ultimate formation of a corporate state and a study of the setup of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and of the Farm Credit Administration "may well arouse serious apprehension as to where such procedure will finally lead if consistently followed."

The importance of the Supreme Court in the present situation has been greatly overstressed, Dean Gilmore said, for the Supreme Court, he declared, has no jurisdiction to decide generally upon the validity of the entire New Deal, but can only pass upon some specific point after actual litigation is brought before it.

"Those who are stressing the rôle which the Supreme Court is to play in the present drama," he said, "would do well to remember that through inertia, ignorance, indifference, cupidity and fear a people may find their essential liberties gone or practically nullified, and their constitutional institutions seriously impaired long before the judicial check can come into operation."

Boston Art Notes

At the Guild

It has been the tendency in recent years for the Guild of Boston Artists to offer group exhibitions of works by members. Such a policy has its advantages, for at any moment one may step into the gallery and see a representative collection of pictures, made in the manner accepted exclusively by many Bostonians. The best of our academicians and artists of the right wing belong to the Guild. Utter insulation from movements and fancies of the art world outside distinguishes this group. The Guild has the strength which emerges from conviction, and the weakness which results from prejudice and timidity with experiment.

The midseason display is noteworthy, showing the best qualities of the contributors. Looking at it generally, we find a tendency toward visual realism, a preoccupation with thrusting objects into space by the play of the light side against the dark, in a manner closest to Manet, among modern painters. The stroke is generally freely applied impressionistic, making no attempt at preciousness or smaller detail. Portraits in this mode are close to the living appearance, for they approximate photography as no other method of pictorialization does. Occasionally, as in the case of a portrayal by Marie Danforth Page, there is a flat rendering, patternlike.

Mr. Aiden L. Ripley shows a scene at a very small railway station, so realistically done that in a New England blizzard one felt transported to the summer sunshine and pastoral quiet of this little place in the country. Not often does one get such a sense of the immediate in a picture.

There is a still-life by Mr. Ernest Major, who somehow maintains his interest in the trite subjects painted in the classroom. Is this a perfect exercise intended to show the student how? If so, it is very good.

Two marines, one by Mr. Stanley Woodward, another by Mr. Charles Woodbury, show how differently similar subjects may be treated. The former is vivid, sharply contrasted, theatrical, the latter pallid, opalescent, unostentatious.

There are those like Marguerite Pearson who paint interiors, here a lady is seen playing at an old piano, her form silhouetted against the window.

For the scenic, there are subjects of mountains against which traceries of trees are drawn, by Mr. Aldro Hibbard and Mr. Charles Curtis Allen. These depictions are solemn.

D. A.

Power to Thin Out Cities, Educator Says

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Power, developed in such plants as Muscle Shoals, may release Americans from the cities, geographers were told yesterday as they met for a national convention.

Prof. Floyd F. Cunningham of State Teachers College, Florence, Ala., described the Muscle Shoals development as the "keystone in a national plan," declaring it would make it possible to thin out the country's great population centers. One of the chief "agglomerating factors," he said, has been coal. Electricity, replacing coal as power is decentralizing industry and "deglomerating" population, he said.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Geographers Association will be followed by the annual convention of the National Council of Geographers.

Films Teaching Peace Find No Place Among Leading Nations of Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Motion pictures tending to discourage war are to be banned from theaters throughout China by order of the Chinese board of censors, in pursuance of the policy of the Kuomintang Party.

The Kuomintang has definitely set itself to stiffen the public attitude toward the invading and rebellious elements that threaten the unity of the nation. It is therefore attempting to stop the showing of moving pictures that might tend to turn opinion from war, such as scenes illustrating the tragic circumstances of war in the home, the ambulance station or in the trenches, or the destructive effects of artillery and bombing.

On the other hand films depicting the glory and heroism of the fight and stimulating interest in the operations and equipment will be encouraged as a means of cultivating a proper "public spirit."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Since Manchurian operations stirred the Japanese nation to an extraordinary pitch of patriotic enthusiasm, the demand for war films has shown a decided increase. Pictures exhibited in Japan are closely watched by the War Department and those considered to exert a favorable effect are deliberately encouraged.

The department also keeps a sharp lookout on all foreign films and sometimes purchases a film that will contribute to a particular line of propaganda, for showing at the army cantonments.

In order to encourage migration to Manchuria the department has been showing two American films, "The Covered Wagon" and "The Big Trail," on the ground that they show the courage and tenacity of pioneers pushing into new territory and making homes for themselves in the wilds.

High Civilization No Bar to Warfare

(Continued from Page 1)

troops to the total population of fighting countries.

The period under consideration begins with Græco-Roman civilization in the twelfth century.

"We must," Professor Sorokin concluded, "base our desideratum for peace and good-will between men and nations on something else beside hopes that war will disappear in the near future, for these hopes are based on nothing more than wishes and a belief in miracles."

Answering those who attack research in the natural sciences, on the ground that it has given rise to terrible engines of destruction, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, president of the association, asserted such an argument to be invalid.

"The objection," he said, "is the same one which was leveled against science when it discovered the match. It was objected to on the grounds that matches would make arson easy. Obviously, because the match can be used for good or bad ends, it is none the less valuable."

Does Not Detract Spiritually

To the charge that natural scientific research has contributed little spiritually or æsthetically, Dr. Russel said "the proportion of men interested in science who are definitely religious is perhaps as great as in the general public and might be even greater. Science seeks to discover relationships.

"It forms theories to explain relations," he said, "and always recognizes the possibility that in the future some improved theory involving a wider range of relations will supplant a theory previously held."

Among the various sessions of the Association meeting today, representing 139 divisions of natural science, were many who found great interest in "The Summability of the Conjugate Series"; "Rhythmic Potential Changes in the Isolated Brain Stem of the Goldfish"; "Parallaxes of Castor and Sirius"; and "The Date of Asiatic Dinosaur Eggs."

Even the meetings of the Potato Association of America were well attended. Few people other than botanists know that potato tubers have problems of respiration. Dr. Lawrence P. Miller of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research introduced some late experiments with the effects of chemicals on such respiration.

Keeping "Gas" Price Down

Gasoline problems including the process of determining the annual consumption of gasoline were told by Mr. Victor Perlo and Dr. C. F. Roos, division of economic research and planning of the National Recovery Administration. Members of the association were given particulars on a new economic law which "might be called the demand law for gasoline."

"From 1925 to 1932 the continued increase in highway mileage and in technical efficiency of automobile production resulted in a sharp upward trend in consumption of gasoline per automobile. In 1930 decrease in purchasing power checked the increase and by 1931 many car owners could no longer afford to pay registration fees, which in general were not reduced. The result was that consumption per motor vehicle increased while total consumption was falling off."

An illustration of the working of the law, based on a knowledge of price, highway mileage, and other factors, is found in the study made of Pennsylvania where a one-cent increase in price a gallon caused the motorist to use 12 gallons less in a year.

An added mile of good highway increases consumption twice as much in Virginia as in Mississippi "The law can be used," says Dr. Roos, "to determine the desirability of proposed changes in any of the factors, so far as they relate to gasoline consumption."

Evaluating Ideal Progress

At the official opening exercises held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler last night, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, welcomed the distinguished visitors on behalf of Harvard University, lightly remarking:

"We are now come together again for our periodic evaluation of the progress toward ideals. Some are concerned with survival projects, the effectiveness of the machinery of getting much food easily and the provision of gadgetry and creature comforts."

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, used a few staggering figures to inspire the guests. "The institutions of higher learning in Greater Boston which welcome you today have an aggregate enrollment of about 39,000 students and about 4500 staff members. Their aggregate endowment is about $182,000,000 and their total annual budget about $12,000,000. They represent very distinctly a major industry of the country, an industry whose motive is not profit but the upbuilding of character."

Teachers of Law Seek to Purify Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

schools of the country must assume a responsibility that they have hitherto neglected in the education of lawyers for decent citizenship.

"Law schools," Dean Clark continued, "have tended to pass this problem on to bar committees and bar associations, but it returns to plague us. Courage may be required to face what might be found in such a study, and the reaction of the medical profession to the recent report of the Committee on Costs of Medical Care may be but an indication of what we, too, may expect from the rank and file of the bar.

"However," he summed up, "anyone interested in improving conditions in the administration of justice must be hardened to expect such outbursts," and concluded that such a program, undertaken by the law schools, "may well stimulate activity of a more formal nature, possibly through governmental sources."

New District Attorney To 'Clean Up' New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Magistrate William C. Dodge sworn in as the new district attorney of New York County yesterday said he would make a definite drive "right off the bat" against racketeers.

He will assume office Jan. 1, succeeding Thomas C. T. Crain. The oath was administered by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in his chambers in the criminal court building.

Mr. Dodge said he already had held a series of conferences in which he "hooked up evidence against certain racketeers" on which action may be expected during his first month in office.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Days Without End," Eugene O'Neill's new play, had its first performance last night at the Plymouth. It is a Theater Guild production, sponsored by the American Theater Society. Mr. O'Neill's theme is the conflict between atheism and faith, and he employs two actors to represent the opposing sides of his hero's character. Faith triumphs in the end. The performance was excellent, and the large audience lingered at the close to recall the leading actors repeatedly. The engagement is through next week only. A review of the production will appear in the Theater page of this newspaper on Saturday.

Raymond Moore, director of the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, will present a new farce, "Whatever Possessed Her," by Hardwick Nevin, at the Wilbur beginning Saturday evening. The play deals with a venture in the summer theater.

Vittorio Podrecca's Teatro dei Piccoli will begin a week's engagement at the Repertory next Monday afternoon. There will be matinées daily.

Noel Coward's operetta, "Bitter Sweet," will continue at the Shubert next week.

A new entertainment, "Morning Varieties," will be instituted in Symphony Hall Saturday morning. There will be music by Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta, dancing by Hans Wiener and his group, and a showing of the movie, "Three Little Pigs."

The Junior League's "Toad of Toad Hill" will have its final performance tomorrow afternoon at the Repertory Theater.

Burton Holmes will open a new series of lectures, called this year "Picture Cruises," in Symphony Hall Jan. 5-6. His first topic will be the Chicago Fair.

The new musical play, "All the King's Horses," will come to the Shubert Jan. 8.

Roadside Beautification Planned in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Dedicated to the preservation of roadside beauty, the Mississippi Highway Protection Council has been formed here. Mrs. Paul Gamble of Greenville, chairman of the State Garden Clubs' committee on roadside beautification, has been elected president.

Representatives of seven state and federal departments, two colleges and 15 civic organizations participated in the all-day organization meeting. Mrs. W. L. Lawton of the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, urged retention of natural beauty and elimination of roadside "scars." Mr. Gus A. Draper, chief engineer for the state highway department urged council members to limit their activities to permanent roads.

Siam's Rulers to Visit U. S.

BANGKOK, Siam, Dec. 28 (AP)—The King and Queen of Siam are expected to return to the United States shortly. King Prajadhipok and the royal party will board a chartered East Asiatic liner directly to Europe and then on to America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—King Prajadhipok of Siam has been invited by President Roosevelt to be a guest at the White House.

Farmers Raise Voices Against Alien Products

Three Leading Groups Are United in Demand for More Protection

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—What the farmers want—a theme of exceptional importance because of their lately getting so much of it—has been made plain within recent weeks. The three principal farm organizations have adopted their legislative program. Comparison of their resolutions shows what the farmers are united on and wherein they differ.

Greater protection from foreign competition for the American farmer is a unanimous request. While the Government is exerting itself to find new markets in other countries for American farm goods, the farmers at home are insistent on keeping the domestic market entirely to themselves.

The Democratic Administration in Washington is therefore asked to apply to the limit the ancient Republican doctrine of protection. The bulk of the farmers represented in the chief farm organizations are Republicans and they are receiving from the Democrats in power vastly more favors than they ever got from a Republican Administration.

The cry for protection is one of the most insistent to be heard in the resolutions.

Demand Lower Interest

Lower interest rates for agriculture furnish a demand that also finds the big three united. The Farmers' Union placed this item first in its list, the National Grange second, the Farm Bureau third Manifestly it is a leading cry from the farm.

Higher income taxes from the wealthier will be asked of Congress by all three farm organizations. They are unanimous that ability to pay should be a fundamental of taxation. They favor a progressive increase of the rates on inheritance taxes. The radical Farmers' Union would limit the amount that could be received by inheritance to $500,000.

All three want farm prices restored to a normal level. The Farm Bureau and Grange ask reflation. The Farmers' Union believes that remonetization of silver will produce an inflation tripling farm values.

A protest which brings the trio into unanimity is the use of the gasoline tax for other purposes than roads and streets.

Some interesting crossroads, where each organization goes its own way appear when the resolutions are placed side by side.

Split on Money Issue

The great issue of money, which is peculiarly close to the farmers finds the two leading farm groups apparently taking different routes or, as perhaps it might better be said, expressing differing degrees of interest.

The National Grange asks for paper money and says nothing specifically of a managed gold or silver currency.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which led the rural campaign for President Roosevelt's gold policy, stresses his idea of a "commodity dollar" constant in purchasing power, and says nothing of paper money. The National Farmers' Union coincides with the Grange in wishing for paper.

The demand heard in Congress that the farmer should receive "for that portion of his crop needed for domestic consumption a price of not less than cost of production including a reasonable profit," finds but a single voice supporting it. The voice is that of the National Farmers' Union. Neither the Grange nor the Farm Bureau is willing to go that far.

The Grange favors "codes for agriculture." The Farm Bureau is silent.

What the majority of farmers stand for is doubtless interpreted in the common ground taken by both Grange and Farm Bureau, the two greatest farm organizations, and the most conservative of the three. Among measures that they both declare for the adequate support of the public schools is prominent.

National Planning Indorsed

National planning of agriculture leading to a new land policy, which Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said recently might lead to taking 40,000,000 acres out of production, is also indorsed by both.

Among other propositions held in common by the Farm Bureau and Grange are building of the St. Lawrence waterway; correction of the fraudulent advertising and sale of harmful drugs, etc.; seeing that farm prices keep pace with NRA industrial prices; adequate support of agricultural education; maintenance of the rural mail service; restrictions on size, etc., of motor trucks; increased sugar production in the United States; extension of state income taxes, etc.

The Farmers' Union combines with either the Grange or the Farm Bureau in advocating control of the grain exchanges to prevent "gambling in farm products," in asking immediate independence for the Philippines, in decrying large military appropriations and compulsory military training, and in asking that the profit be taken out of the liquor traffic.

South Carolina's School Costs Decrease $2,434,508

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Operating costs of South Carolina schools have decreased $2,434,508 since 1930-31, statistics compiled by Dr. H. L. Fulmer, of the State Department of Education, disclosed. The reduction in capital outlay and debt retirement was even greater proportionately, he reported, the saving amounting to $737,795, or lowering the total from $2,113,922 to $1,376,127.

Dr. Fulmer, who is director of the bureau of information and research, said the cost of operating public schools last year was $10,137,806, compared with $12,572,316 in 1930-31.

New Deal Hits Its Toe Against Wilson Ideals

(Continued from Page 1)

still leaves the country, but as fugitive money, not for investment.

The dollar is considered abroad as a powerful competitor with the pound sterling, the British financial leaders frankly aver their unwillingness to permit the present ratio of depreciation to continue. To the French franc, the fluctuating dollar is a menace threatening to drive the last remaining monies off the gold standard. Roughly, these are the two attitudes toward American money in all foreign countries.

But there are evidences that behind the Roosevelt defensive barricade there are Wilsonian aims. A vast experiment in monetary theory is still nominally in effect—the Warren plan. But, again today, the price of gold—which is the outward indication of the plan's activity—was held at $34.06 an ounce, which means that since Dec. 1, only one deviation in the price, and that of 5 cents only, has been taken. Obviously, the policy is marking time.

Parallel to this lull, are continuing conferences with foreign banking authorities. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursues such contacts almost continuously, while a report is current in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt himself has recently exchanged data on possible and ultimate stabilization of currencies with diplomats from the gold countries. Just a week ago the President also informed the world that a gold agreement, like the world silver agreement, was much to be desired. Thus it is that feelers for world coöperation come often from behind the wall of isolation.

Much Yet to Be Done

The opening of Congress, publication of the budget—on which the President also worked today—and a further clearing of the internal political air, are necessary before long steps toward world financial cooperation can be taken. But events are shaping once more in that direction.

The second tokens of isolation economic barriers, are also being worked on by officials, under a Democratic label, but in a manner which would have puzzled and alarmed Mr Wilson. Mr. George N. Peek, likewise a faithful and important official under the war-time President, is studying methods of bargaining for foreign trade.

Democratic low-tariff doctrine is mentioned scarcely anywhere. Mr. Peek, according to best report, proposes to keep the high Republican tariff wall. He will, however, knock holes in it through which imports can come, and in turn exports can flow. But it is going to be a labor of Hercules persuading any American manufacturers to be self-denying in return for an export trade.

That is Mr. Peek's task, although he also has the opportunity of bargaining with such imports as are inevitable—rubber, coffee, silk, etc.

Stream Now a Trickle

What a different picture, however, from the vision of world trade that was opened up by the vast wartime expansion! Today sees only trickles of commerce in and out of a tariff wall, supplemented by exchange depreciation and exchange control which cut trade still further.

The third test of isolation, world politics, shows an equally distorted picture. Mr. Wilson's League of Nations has been given no more aid and comfort by a Democratic President than it received at recent Republican hands. In response to this and other factors, the League is in tragic difficulties. Meanwhile, contacts between nations are few and little helpful.

The Far Eastern situation, having done its damage to peace machinery, is quieter, but rumbles of further trouble continue. The United States under a Democratic President has ceased to intervene directly. Relations between America and Europe are featured by a strained war debts position, the disarmament problem marks time, gravest fears prevail in Europe over perpetuation of the peace, and in temper the United States is more aloof than for many years.

Contrast With New Deal

Internally, the contrast between the New Deal and the New Freedom of President Wilson is almost equally striking. The New Deal rests upon governmental intervention in protecting the individual from the system; the new freedom allowed the individual more freedom than ever in his battle with system. One was essentially sturdy individualism, the other is mass planning.

Today, therefore, is a historic anniversary. It marks the first formal reminder of the ideal of Woodrow Wilson under the Roosevelt Administration. It constitutes, therefore, a milestone in human thinking. It shows how completely the same, or similar, men must alter and amend their policies in response to irresistible forces.

Pilots' Gift Gives Bonners an Idea

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 28 (AP)—Sixteen air express pilots knew for the first time yesterday what the 10 Bonners look like.

On the Christmas just past, as on previous Christmases, a large plane swooped low over a lonely cabin on the Escalante Desert in southern Utah. The pilots, leaning out to watch bags of Christmas gifts go parachuting down, saw 10 running, waving figures.

This year there was a camera in the Christmas bags and Western Air Express officials received a package of undeveloped negatives and a letter from Mrs. George Bonner. Developed, the pictures showed the Bonner family grouped beside the Christmas bags. The bags containing $100 worth of toys, clothing and other gifts from the pilots, landed safely, Mrs. Bonner wrote. She gave the package and letter to a sheepherder to mail.

State Property Tax Abolished in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP)—Illinois yesterday abolished its state tax on property, which last year was 50 cents on each $100 of assessed valuation. Revenues from property will be replaced next year by the 2 per cent retail sales tax. The decision was announced by the board, consisting of Gov. Henry Horner State Treasurer John C. Martin and State Auditor Edward J. Barrett, at its annual meeting.

A year ago the levy board increased the state tax from 35 to 50 cents on each $100 assessed property valuation.

"Thus Illinois for the first time in 115 years has been able to relieve real estate and personal property of the state tax," Governor Horner said. "The elimination of the state tax lifts a burden of about $35,000,000 from the taxpayers in 1934."

Washington Leans To Cuban View

(Continued from Page 1)

believed to favor the abrogation of the amendment, or a rigid revision. Were this to happen, congressional consideration would be necessary both in the United States and in Cuba. But first—Washington would insist that Cuba—set up a government capable of maintaining order.

Powerful American business interests, with millions of dollars invested in Cuba—for example, sugar groups and banks holding sugar loans—, may strenuously object to the abrogation or alteration of the amendment. They have little faith in the possibility of a stable government. This doubt has been justified in the past, although the extent to which the United States itself has contributed to instability would bear scrutiny.

And yet, in Guatemala and Honduras, where American fruit interests grow millions of bananas annually, no treaty similar to the amendment has ever been drawn, and, for the most part, affairs have run smoothly. There is nothing to prove that Cuba would not exercise the same consideration of it had the chance to carry-on by itself.

A Question of Reciprocity

When all is said and done the issue resolves itself into what is a reciprocal deal between the Cuban people and the United States. Cuba has been, and may again be, one of the most profitable customers for the United States. The Amendment could be abrogated and new treaties written.

The markets of the United States are necessary to the Cuban industrialists and agriculturists. New loans must be floated. The money is in the United States, and Cuba would never attempt to sever connection from this source.

Cuba does not want the Platt Amendment. The Roosevelt Administration apparently does not want the Amendment. International law gives to any nation the right to intervene for the protection of its citizens living in foreign lands. The United States is able to enforce this right.

The Amendment primarily gives to the United States a right to intervene to protect life, property and the individual liberty of Cuban citizens. It does not refer to Americans living in Cuba. Why then should either republic hold to an agreement offering protection which the Cuban people do not want, and which Washington is loath to give?

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LIBERAL commission paid agents selling Manacea, a manicure preparation which softens cuticle and eliminates hangnails. Sells 50c a jar. Address LAURA JANE FISHER, Buffalo, N. Y.

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UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES Hats, Afternoon and Sport Clothes, Coats, Evening Gowns; very reasonably priced MME REISS Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th Street New York City

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BRIDGEPORT

NEW CLOTHES FOR NEW YEAR'S
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

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Pickwick Inn Chocolates
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"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
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A. EVERETT CLARK INSURANCE
171 GREENWICH AVE.
phone
GREENWICH 224

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

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SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
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PYROIL
Distributors for Hartford County
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Potomac Service Station
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Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
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Quality Ham
Bacon and Cheese
Luncheonette
292 ASYLUM STREET 569 MAIN ST.

Hatch & North Coal Company
COAL OIL COKE
DELCO OIL BURNER
(A General Motors Value)
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET
Extend Cordial Greetings for a Happy New Year
Visit Our Store
and see the many and complete departments where you will find all the staple foods as well as many luxuries for your table.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MERIDEN

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for Quality Merchandise
66 West Main Street

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

George W. Norris
Men's Fine Tailormade Clothing
$23.50 to $39.50
9-0598-J 358 CENTER ST., WEST HAVEN

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

NRA WE DO OUR PART
Godfrey & Cooper
GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-2680

NEW BRITAIN

FRANKLIN GAS
HARNESSED LIGHTNING
Proven Better By Test
The Rackliffe Oil Co.

A Happy New Year to All Our Monitor Friends
We sincerely appreciate and thank you for your past patronage and may we serve you in 1934.
WUCHERT and LAKE
151 MAIN STREET
Next to the Strand Theatre

NEW HAVEN

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

MOVING
PACKING *and* STORAGE
of Household Goods
District Agent for Aero Mayflower Transit Company
WEST HAVEN TRUCKING CO.
P. A. DAHLGARD, Prop.
Office and Warehouse
435 CONGRESS AVENUE Phone 6-0343

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers, burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111
NRA WE DO OUR PART

BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE Office 135 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
OILS
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Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

PRINTING
No Job Too Large, None Too Small
Van Dyck & Co., Inc.
Olive and Grand Phone 6-3467

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 256

TRISTRAM & FULLER
Headquarters for
GORDON SILK HOSIERY
The Season's Newest Shades in Sheer and Service Weight. Prices 69c to $1.35 a pr.
Gordon's Wear So Well!
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

The Gorham Company
DECORATORS
Wall Paper and Paints of the Better Kind
Tel. 452 128 WASHINGTON STREET SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7539
12 to 5 p. m. daily

May we tcke care of your insurance needs in the following companies:

	Assets
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company	$44,556,610.59
Liverpool & London & Globe Underwriters	19,823,923.70
Old Colony Insurance Company	8,652,999.28
New York Underwriters of the Hartford Fire	7,356,566

The Vick-Harding Realty Company
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-2197

Start the New Year Right
by brightening up your floors with the latest designs in linoleum and rugs.
THE NEUSS RUG & LINOLEUM CO.
FLOOR COVERING ENGINEERS
197 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 3-2930

Gifts for Men and Boys
ROBES from 4.95 to 20.00
SCARFS from 1.95 to 5.00
Also Smart Dress Accessories
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Holiday Sheers, $1.39
Dainty sheer dresses in prints and plain colors. Sizes 7 to 12.
Girls' Apparel, Fourth Floor
The C. O. MILLER Co.

MONTOUR SHOE STORE, Inc.
113 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Shoes for the Entire Family
Featuring Arch Preserver for Men and Women. Prices $6.00 to $10.50
Children—$2.00 to $4.50
Phone 3-3245

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

New Year Greetings to Monitor Readers
THE PATTERSON BEAUTY SALON
Gurley Bldg. 322 Main St.

WALLINGFORD

PHONE 594-2
D. J. Hennessy
PLUMBING AND HEATING
BRANFORD OIL BURNERS FOR ALL HEATING SYSTEMS
LYNN RANGE OIL BURNERS
184 Quinnipiac Street, Wallingford, Conn.

WATERBURY

A Store Full of Useful, Practical Things for Gifts
Gifts that will please the receiver—and show the rare judgment in selection of the giver.
Bring your gift problems here—they will cease to be problems.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor we extend best wishes for a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
The Miller & Peck Co.

HOLIDAY GIFTS of Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie Accessories
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN

PERRY'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
Your laundry and dry cleaning will be well taken care of, at a reasonable cost and to your entire satisfaction, if you will
Call 3-3161
One trial is quickly convincing

NORMA L. SCHLIFF
College Graduate Nine Years' Study
Tutoring in FRENCH GRAMMAR and PRONUNCIATION. Special preparation for examinations. Reasonable rates.
Tel. New Haven 5-1738, Waterbury 3-1406
73 Melbourne Terrace, WATERBURY

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Martex Towels
HOWLAND-HUGHES

NEW YORK

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"RAINBOW'S END"
294 STATE STREET PONE 4-7867
Albany's Dining Place of Distinction
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
"We Cater to the Discriminating Public"

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CLEVE R. KILMER
50 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone 3-1201

Personal Service with Quality Fuels—Try us.
BLACK-STORK
The Hi-Test Anthracite
NIAGARA-HUDSON
Domestic Coke
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
129 Water Street Tel. 3-1268

BINGHAMTON

DR. LOCKE SHOES
of Canada
for Men and Women
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

FINE JEWELRY
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ASH'S
JEWELERS SINCE 1885
164 WASHINGTON STREET

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

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Oh yes! Everything's all right. We are insured through

Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance.
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8150
Yonkers 4883

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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Chez Marie
Our Sale Continues
Evening, Dinner, Sunday Night, Street and Sport Dresses.
111 Pondfield Road Bronxville 6050

OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
Ask about our Service Saver Plan Coupon Book
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will lack: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DYE CLEANING CO.
Thrift-cleaners
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Flowers Beautifully Arranged for Every Occasion
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Lincoln 2776
Lincoln 0948
Greenhouses
Williamsville, N. Y.
976 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Corner Bidwell Parkway
Elmwood Flower Shop
A. A. ERCKERT and Son

SEMET SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

GRACE PICKARD
You are cordially invited to see the New Collection of
Southern Millinery
and Knitted Suits and Dresses
505 DELAWARE AVENUE

M. J. LUIPPOLD
320 WASHINGTON MARKET
Cheese—Butter—Eggs
Homemade Sauerkraut a specialty.

GLOVERSVILLE

Give Groceries for the Holidays
Birdseye Turkey
Collins & Stilwell
99 NORTH MAIN STREET

Esso
Williams & DyeCo., Inc.
95 South Main Street
Gloversville, N. Y.

N. M. BANKER Inc.
Dividend Paying Insurance
40 N. Main St., Gloversville Tel. 2777

John B. Judson Co., Inc.
Printers Since 1876
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
Telephone 2159 J. W. Roberts K. H. Deming

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
THE HOME OF PACKARD
Complete One-Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires
Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanness
Is Our Motto
For better holiday cakes and cookies try Heim's.
HEIM'S BAKERY, 70 N. Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 4957

ELMHURST

It's Good When It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY
BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3513

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
WESTMINSTER RADIO SERVICE
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES
513 CENTRAL AVE.

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WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
135-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

Evening Frocks from $16.75 up
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open Evenings Until 9

FREEPORT

Weiss
Furrier Ladies' Tailor
Fur and Cloth Coats, Suits and Dresses to Order.
Remodeling—Alterations
Dry Cleaning
3 E. MERRICK RD. Phone Fpt. 4405

Tel. Freeport 2725
COCH'S MEN'S SHOP
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
95 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

La Petite Beauty Salon
Specialists in Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Culture
93 SOUTH GROVE STREET
Freep. 6129

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
Tel. 3136 7112 FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

BLUMBERG'S
GIFTS
TOYS—GAMES—TOOLS
Housewares—Wallpaper—Linoleum
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y

GREATER SIDENBERG CO., INC.
10 N. FRANKLIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

January Clearance Sale of Ready-to-Wear Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St. Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

BILL J. SIOTKAS
All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
82-20 ROOSEVELT AVE., cor. 83rd Street
Phone NEWton 9-6975 Delivery Anywhere

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
40-20 82ND STREET *Near Subway Station*
PHOTOGRAPHS, 6 for $5 and up

Beaux Arts STUDIO
37-60 82ND ST. Havemeyer 9-6798
MEDICAL CENTER BUILDING

HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Carmen
THE BETTER CORSET SHOP
Also Hosiery, Lingerie and Bags
Agency for "LILY OF FRANCE" Corsets
37-50 82ND, STREET HAvemeyer 9-2874

The Curiosity Shop, Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
HAVE IT FIXED
Furniture Repaired, Upholstering, Framing, Caning, Slip Covers, Draperies
Fair Prices and Careful Workmanship

JAMAICA

REPAIRING REMODELING
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock.
89-67 164 Street Republic 9-0219

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-1039?
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
67 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

The POPLARS
HAVE MOVED TO
143 Union Ave., near Scranton
Excellent Home Cooking
Special 60-cent blue plate dinner every day including Sunday. Catering to parties.

Community Filling Station
WALTER G. KOSCH, Prop
Broadway and Stauderman Ave.
Lynbrook, N. Y.
BATTERY SERVICE GENERAL REPAIRS
TIRE HOSPITAL GAS AND OIL
Day Phone Night Phone
Lynbrook 3793 Rockville Centre 7024

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

SCIENTIFIC EYE-GLASS FITTING
DR. CARL H. POPPER
OPTOMETRIST
Sunrise Highway, corner Atlantic Avenue LYNBROOK
and 242 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

The Wright Fuel Co.
288 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

Mme. Marone Beauty Shoppe
Expert in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
14 West Jamaica Ave. *Opp. Post Office*
Telephone Valley Stream 2819

QUEENS VILLAGE

Long Island Real Estate of Every Description
Siebert & Wood, Inc.
216-17 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-6050

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

BELLEROSE BRAKE and AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
256-60 Jericho Turnpike Tel. Floral Park 310
Specialists on
Brake and Front End Work—General Repairs, Battery, Greasing, Oil, Tires, etc.
Socony Gas.

RICHMOND HILL

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Big Sale Now Going On
at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636 — 8637

MAYBECK'S
94-23 Jamaica Avenue, WOODHAVEN
VIrginia 7-0008
145-14 Jamaica Avenue, JAMAICA
JAmacia 6-2889
60-25 Myrtle Avenue, RIDGEWOOD
HEgeman 3-9181
Awnings Flags Window Shades

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Tel. Rockville Centre 1216 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily

'The Children's Shop
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years
Boys up to 10 years
272A MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 408

ALBERT SOOS

Eye Examinations
19 N. Village Ave
R. V. C. 3440-J

SHOES
For Men—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RESOLUTIONS
The Last for the Old Year
The First for the New Year
To Phone R. V. C. 3545-2747
Ice Cream, Candy, Ginger Ale, etc.
TOWN HALL PHARMACY
49 Front St. Bet. Park and Clinton Aves.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description fitted and altered free.
286 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

ROSLYN

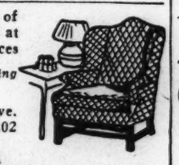
OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2846
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6266 113 SO. 4TH AVE.

PROCTOR BUILDING
Flower Phone Oakwood 8616-8619
We are your Mount Vernon Telegraph Florists
House of Flowers

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
BY
CHARLES J. SCHOEN
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
TEL. OAK 6500

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

TAXI SERVICE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Phone Day or Night
OAKWOOD 9175
Philip Miller, 200 Bedford Ave.

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
37 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225
PHONE OAKWOOD 8530

Wilson A. Streeter, Inc.
Jewelry—Gifts—Pearls
Fine Watch Repairing
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Daily Features

All Nature

Georgia Pine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS FAMOUS as the Georgia peach is the longleaf Georgia pine of the South, called "Southern pine." "turpentine pine," or "Georgia pine." Its growth is confined to within 150 miles of the coast from southern Virginia to Florida and west along the Gulf coast to Texas.

Tall and slender, it reaches to heights of 110 to 125 feet. Handsome even from the age of six to eight years (when long shiny dark leaves form handsome plumes of glistening green), it develops into a sturdy, sparingly branched sapling with handsome gray bark. When mature, the trees have straight trunks, from one and a half to two and a half feet in diameter, holding aloft irregular open tops.

The wood is heavy, strong, and durable, and the tree's other products, turpentine, pitch, tar, and rosin, contribute to making this member of the Pine family one of the most valuable.

In the trade it goes under the name of Georgia (or southern) pine, and it is used extensively for marine purposes, for masts and spars, bridges, viaducts, interior decoration of buildings, fences, and construction of railway cars. Great durability makes its use highly popular for all types of external construction where wood must stand the weathering effects of the elements.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The u in "nature" and "verdure"

(W. H. M.)—The correspondent writes:

What would you say is the correct pronunciation of the little letter *u* where preceded by *t* or *d*, in such words as "nature," "natural," "future," "spiritual," "verdure," etc.? Does the *t* in the word "nature," for instance, take the *ch* sound, and in the word "verdure" does the *d* take the *j* sound?

In my 1910 edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, in its "Guide to Pronunciation," it might be inferred that the *ch* and *j* sounds are correct, even though the letters *t-u-* and *d-u-* are tied; and then intimates that the *ch* and *j* sounds are colloquial rather than in good form.

I shall greatly appreciate any information you can give me on this subject.

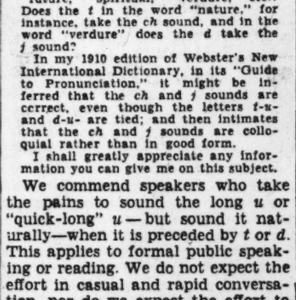
We commend speakers who take the pains to sound the long *u* or "quick-long" *u*—but sound it naturally—when it is preceded by *t* or *d*. This applies to formal public speaking or reading. We do not expect the effort in casual and rapid conversation, nor do we expect the effort to be made laborious in formal reading. Deliver us from the speaker who utters his words in a stilted, ultra-precise way; his hearers should get his message, not his pronunciation.

In "A Guide to Pronunciation" in Webster's New International Dictionary (p. lvi), we find this pertinent statement regarding the *u* in question:

A preceding *t* is more or less palatalized in ordinary speech by the short *i* or *y* element of the *u*, the two together forming a more or less clear *ch* sound. . . . A preceding *d* is in the same manner commonly palatalized by the *i* or *y* into the sound of *j*. . . . Since many careful speakers aim to avoid the palatalization, which though common is *usually considered colloquial*, such words are marked in this dictionary with a tie bar connecting the *t* or the *d* with the following *u*. . . . The tendency to palatalization is thus shown, and the pronunciation of such words with the sounds of *ch* or *j*, as *na'-chur, nach'-u-ral, ver'jur, graj'-ual* (with *u* pronounced as *oo*, often obscured to *ə* in ever) *may be considered allowable in colloquial speech.*

The italics are ours. And the colloquial speakers can feel safe to proceed. We believe, however, that a church desk is no place for colloquial speech.

Worth Knowing


SAFETY GATES-
NOW IN USE AT A MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, SCHOOL HOLD UP TRAFFIC WHILE PUPILS ARE PASSING. THEY ARE OPERATED BY A SCHOOLBOY.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Capitol Dome

It takes 4300 pounds of mixed paints to paint the dome of the Capitol in Washington. Thirty-five men working three months are required.

Large Concert Hall

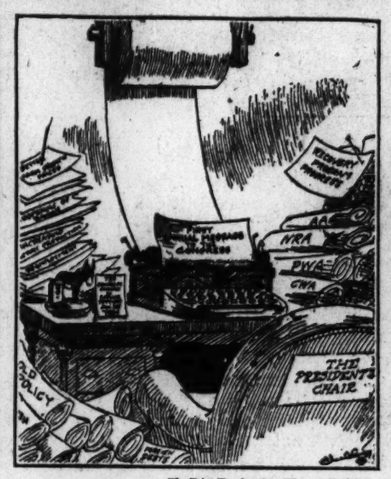
The Cleveland Auditorium was opened in 1922 and seats 12,500 persons. It is one of the world's largest concert halls.

Cartoons of the Week

THE BLAME FOR EVERYTHING THAT IS WRONG
PROHIBITION
IT GOES PRETTY HARD TO HAVE TO CHANGE YOUR CUSTOMS FOR A WHILE!
THE BLAME FOR EVERYTHING THAT IS WRONG
WHAT AM I GOING TO HANG THIS ON NOW?
TO THE WASHROOMS

—Gale in Los Angeles Times

"We're in the Market for Another Scapegoat!"



—Cluff in Rochester Times-Union

Plenty To Report

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

A Victim of Repeal

—Hanny in Philadelphia Inquirer

And Out in California

—Gale in Los Angeles Times

The Best Way To Cement It!

—Knox in Nashville Evening Tennessean

Drowned Out!

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

House Washing

AN UNEMPLOYED man called at a home and asked to be allowed to wash the front of the house, for $6. The owner had been thinking of having it painted, but thought he couldn't afford it just then, so he gave the man the job, which was completed in a day. It looked so well that the worker received three orders for similar work at other homes on the block. Miss Anne M.

Collar and Cuff Sets

COLLAR and cuff sets are a great help in making a partly worn garment more presentable, and make a suitable and welcome gift. Remnants of silk and lace make attractive sets at very little expense. A few samples displayed to advantage will help one to get orders to be filled in the size and color needed by the individual. Mrs. E. H. H.

For the Scrapbook

Gleanings From the Thoughts of Ages

'Tis easier to know how to speak than how to keep silent.

The fairest-looking shoe may pinch the foot.

He is a bad shot that cannot find an excuse.

Don't spoil the ship for a halfpenny-worth of tar.

Serving one's own passion is the greatest slavery.

He that feeds his senses feasteth his enemies.

Self-confidence is the first requisite to human greatness.

Three are too many to keep a secret and too few to be merry.

Even the sea, great as it is, grows calm.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

208

I expected to have
met you when you came
in down at the depot
said the chairman, but
having been reported
late and only having
a limited amount of
time you may be sure
that if I could of
I would of come down
to the train to meet
you

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MAN is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.
—DISRAELI

Parables of Safed the Sage

Things Forgot

Used by permission of the William E. Barton Estate.

I WALKED one day along the street in the City where I reside and there came along through the street a High-Powered Car that looked as if it belonged to a Prosperous Man. And it ran up to the curb, and the man who drave it jumped out. And he grasped my hand, and he said, I cannot pass by without stopping to thank thee for the Letter thou didst send me. For indeed it came at a time when a Word of Cheer was somewhat more than welcome. For the misfortune that had come to me was great, and it seemed to me that my friends were few, if indeed I had any.

And he held my hand and shook it warmly.

And I inquired, saying, Where dwellest thou?

And he said, I dwell in a city about Fifty Miles from here, and I am doing well. And today I have business in the Big Town, and I saw thee as I drave through. And now, behold, I surely remember the good thy letter did me.

And I said, Give me, I pray thee, thy Business Card, that I may remember thy present Address and Occupation.

And he felt in his Pocket, and said, I have none; but we shall not forget each other; and if thou shalt ever need a friend, call on me.

And now I would give the fourth part of a shekel to know who he was, and what it was I did for him.

And this hath happened unto me in like form once or twice before. I said a kind word and passed on and forgot it. So little did it cost me that I treasured no memory of it. But later I found that it had lodged in the breast of some one who needed it, and was cherished there.

And when I know things like these, and think how kind words cost little, and letters of sympathy or cheer cost but a loving thought and a postage stamp, I wonder that I do not do such things more often.

And I remember the bewilderment of those who inquire, Lord, when saw we thee a stranger and took thee in? Or naked and clothed thee?

And I know that some folk are going to heaven for things they have forgot.

And it would appear that the thing I did that brought me this Great Gratitude cost me Two Cents.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It certainly is nice to get a lot of packages at Christmas time and I liked everything I got except the two bath towels—
Bath towels! Imagine giving a pup a Christmas present like that! Ugh—
Of course I didn't get much sympathy from Sponge—She thinks bath towels make a lovely gift—
"And you will, too," she purred, "when the Boss gives you your next bath and you see how nice they feel"—
I tried to tell her that maybe he wouldn't be in such a hurry to give me a bath if it wasn't for the new towels, but she up and walked out on me before I could finish—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The press of Europe was revolutionized by Baron Paul Julius Reuter, who in 1849 established an office at Aix-la-Chapelle for supplying news by telegraph, and who later moved to London, where he founded Reuter's news service.

Cyrus Northrup, editor of the New Haven Palladium, 1862, became president of the University of Minnesota, 1884-1911.

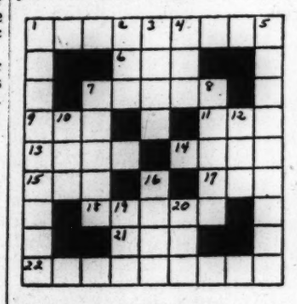
On the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette, London, associate editor of the London Daily Chronicle and its Washington correspondent in the 'nineties, Henry Norman, English journalist, author and traveler, was knighted in 1906.

Alfred J. Cohen, writer for the New York World for many years, was an Englishman who came to New York and engaged in journalism under the pseudonym "Alan Dale."

"The Light of Asia," well-known poem, was written by Sir Edwin Arnold, who was once connected with the London Telegraph.

James Whitcomb Riley, American "Hoosier-dialect" poet, began his career as a contributor to Indiana newspapers in 1873.

Junior Cross-Word No. 64



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Cornwallis nicknamed this city in N. C. "the hornet's nest."
6—Rowing implement.
7—An allotted place.
9—Insect.
11—The beard of corn or grass.
13—Scarce.
14—Protuberance.
15—Chemical suffix.
17—African antelope.
18—Mountain lakes.
21—River in Scotland.
22—Home of Gen. Winfield Scott is in this city in N. J.

Down

1—James Russell Lowell was born in this city in Mass.
2—Fish eggs.
3—Small song-bird.
4—Fragment.
5—Sir Walter Scott was born in this city in Scotland.
7—Round, flat cap of soft material.
8—Suspends.
10—To see us.
12—Gained the victory.
16—An open surface.
19—Cutting tool used to trim off surface of wood.
20—Beak of a fowl.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Winter is a season when you keep the house as hot as it was in summer when you kicked about it.

Humorist: "Several industries benefit as soon as women decide to wear their frocks an inch or two longer," declares a trade paper. If only they would wear them a month or two longer, husbands would benefit.

Punch: The trouble with French Cabinets of late is that they seem to go in one year and out the other.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alameda, Calif.

BROTHERLY love is a quality which does not depend upon high station for its expression. A delivery man for a fuel company asked a housewife if he might have an old vehicle that was stored in her garage. When told that he was welcome to take it and some other articles as well, his face actually beamed. "Oh if you could only see the pitiful cases I come across," he said. "You have no idea how much these things are needed!"

On leaving, he said he would call for the things at the end of the week. Despite a heavy downpour on the evening designated, there was a cheerful call at the back door: "It's the coal man!"

He explained to the housewife that after working-hours his real work began; for it was then that he set about mending discarded furniture, supplying sacks of coal, and helping the needy in numerous ways. He declared that he had no one depending on him and that he enjoyed spending his spare time in helping those who seemed less fortunate than he.

Thus through loving service this humble man is daily adding to the world's good cheer.

In Lighter Vein

Anachronism

Tom and John, aged 10 and 12 years, had taken their young brother to a movie, a production depicting scenes of several hundred years ago.

"What's that in his hand?" asked the child when a messenger approached the king with a scroll in his hand.

"That's a flash light," whispered Tom.

"It isn't either," contradicted John. "They didn't have flash lights in those days. It's a thermos bottle."

Beach Chimes

"Do you think there's music in the stars?"

"I don't know about that, but I know of the sun causing a belle to peel."—*Portland Express.*

Answers

Jones, calling on his wealthy uncle, had forgotten which Christmas gift had been given to him, and wears them all.

Or "Debt"

The teacher was discussing the matter of bad habits. By way of illustration she inquired, "What is easy to get into, but very hard to get out of?"

A small hand went up from the back row.

"You may answer, 'ohn."

"Bed," said John.

Unavoidably Detained

"You mean to say you were not at your own daughter's wedding? Where were you?"

"I was looking for a job for the groom."—*Pathfinder.*

By All Means

Wife (trying on hats): "Do you like this one turned down, dear?"

Husband: "How much is it?"

Wife: "Eleven dollars."

Husband: "Yes, turn it down."—*El Paso World News.*

Not Necessary

"Do you use chicken to make chicken salad, Mrs. Waggs?"

"No, Mrs. Taggs, I just make mine plain."

POINTING a good FOOD

FEED your dog or cat clean, pure, wholesome food—MAN-KIND is U. S. Gov't Inspected and passed as

"Fit for Human Food"

This is your guarantee that it contains no packing house offal, by-products, rejected or chemically treated meat which must be blackened with charcoal or other coloring matter for interstate shipments according to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Insist on seeing U. S. Gov't mark—"Establishment E77"—on every can.

If your grocer cannot supply, write MAN-KIND, 1775 B'way, N. Y. C.

MAN-KIND fit for humans
DOG and CAT FOOD

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Naming of the Gospels

IN THE earliest manuscripts of the New Testament, the titles of the Gospels are much simpler than those which are now printed, such as "The Gospel according to St. Matthew," etc. In the very early Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts we find simply, "Kata Maththaion" ("According to Matthew") and so with Mark, Luke, and John.

The word "gospel" is, of course, implied, but evidently in its original sense of spoken "good news" rather than of a written record. Jesus preached the "gospel of the Kingdom" (cf. Mark 1:14) and Matthew's recollections of this spoken gospel were evidently thought of as "(the good news) according to Matthew," and so with the others.

It is not till the middle of the second century that we find the word "gospel" used with direct reference to the books which we now know by that name.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

In Defense of a Jury

AN IMPROVING concept of justice is quickening the conscience of America. This news flashes in the headlines daily. Much of the emphasis is on social justice, but local and national movements to improve administration of the law, including reform efforts which run all the way from politics through police and procedure to prisons, arise from the same desire. Even recent lynchings have been attributed to this cause. Such outraging of the law is never excused, yet is often encouraged by repeated violations of the law's sanctity through political "pull" and technical trickery.

Some of the indignation rightfully aroused by lynching could well be vented also in efforts to end less violent but far more widespread wronging of the law. An exhibition such as Boston has just witnessed should spur the demand for reform. At least it focuses it on one of the gravest evils, an antiquated system of procedure which permits jurors to have less information about the case they are judging than is given to every reader of a newspaper.

In this case four members of a notorious gang were charged with a brutal assault upon a policeman. Two were arrested and convicted. Two, "Steve" Wallace and Francis Sullivan, vanished. Thousands of dollars were spent and the nation circularized before they were caught. While they were at large the police sought to sequester and protect another member of the gang named "Red" Curran, whose confession had sent two men to prison and was expected to convict the other two. But his hiding place was discovered and he was murdered.

With his mouth closed, the State depended on the testimony of the victim of the assault, who could say only that Wallace had drugged him before he was beaten. Under rules of evidence originally framed for the protection of the innocent, Curran's written confession was barred on the ground that Wallace and Sullivan could not cross-examine him. And as the defendants refused to take the stand in their own defense, the State was unable to cross-examine them or even to let the jury know they had criminal records, including forty arrests for Wallace. Instead, clever lawyers for the defense sentimentalized over the "dear little home on Columbia Road" where the gang leader's mother lives. No weepy words were wasted on the home of the battered patrolman nor on homes everywhere which are injured when the law is attacked—or circumvented.

The jury said, "Not guilty." The prosecutor denounced the verdict as "an atrocious miscarriage of justice," the judge discharged the jurymen from further service, and many citizens are expressing their bitter amazement that a jury could go so far wrong.

Criticism often assumes that jurors are a race apart, strangely intent on fostering crime, or that the jury system mysteriously corrupts good citizens the minute they step into the jury box. Everyone who has watched the courts knows that is not so. The fact is juries do not get a fair deal.

They may be quite as susceptible to emotional oratory or clever argument as are investigating committees or judges. But they are not allowed to know so much about the facts. Very properly, they are asked to disregard all they have read or heard about a case. Then, however, information which in all other concerns of men forms the essential background of judgment is withheld. In most American states the judges are not permitted to add the enlightening comment which pierces the fog in English courts. Rules of evidence devised hundreds of years ago, when the accused might need every protection from the self-interested "justice" of a despotic monarch, have been turned into walls behind which the guilty can hide from the protective justice of a democratic state. Many a trial intended to find justice degenerates into a battle of wits or fencing match of technicalities.

The net result too often is to keep the jury in the dark or give it a distorted picture of the cause it is attempting to judge. In this Boston case, for example, the jury may easily have had no suspicion that the men on trial were notorious gangsters. Great care was taken to keep them ignorant of the fact that the testimony which was expected to convict Wallace and Sullivan had been conveniently wiped off the court record by the guns which killed Curran. Trial by newspaper is a wretched method of determining justice, but certainly it does not go so far in the suppression of facts. And it does not permit its records to be so expunged.

Why blame juries? It would be more intelligent and more useful to initiate efforts to modernize antique rules of evidence and give the jury a chance. Right here is one of the most obvious places to start on the many reforms needed in administration of the law.

It is fundamental to the success of such reform to recognize that changes in the mechanism will avail little unless supported by further basic improvements in the attitude of the people. Devices for plugging loopholes and giving the facts a fuller opportunity to appear are needed. But these must embody a greater loyalty to the law, a firmer effort to ground it on Principle. As this eternal and perfect basis of justice is better apprehended, reforms in the law will be naturally achieved and steadily supported.

Service for Profit

SERVICE is regaining respect. It is emerging from a strange disrepute into which it fell not because of a flaw in the ideal but because of a widespread insincerity in the use of the symbol. "Service" in a sales letter, on a billboard, in a newspaper or magazine advertisement has proved good bait for profits. About a decade ago the word began to usurp the place of "quality," and trade papers were in effect pointing out that "service" had more sales appeal. A little later cynical writers were debunking service without making clear that it was the misuse of the label, not the overuse of the motive, that deserved censure.

Such is the outline of an ideal's decline in the years of America's "Great Prosperity." It is dramatically just that its comeback should coincide with the exposure of the villain of the piece—the unbridled desire for profit.

The need to place service above profit is stressed in Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's annual report to the trustees of Columbia University. Coming from a university president in a city famous as a hunting ground for money seekers, these words are not uttered by one cloistered away from the hard actualities of living in a profit-motivated society. But Dr. Butler says:

> It is only when men rise above domination by the profit motive and learn to subordinate profit to service, that the social, economic and political orders begin to come in sight of a firm foundation and a continuing existence.

Not that he pleads for the elimination of the profit motive. Dr. Butler asks only for its subordination to service. Asking this, one need not get hysterical over the amount of money his neighbor happens to be making. A saner attitude is suggested in the report to the Columbia trustees:

> If helpful service to one's fellowmen be the dominant motive, then the greater the legitimate profit one makes the more will he be applauded. Criticism and resistance come when the service motive disappears from sight and the profit motive dominates all.

The faults which harder times have disclosed in the profit system have caused some to accept without sufficient thought suggestions that this system must be uprooted. If the defenders of profit were as one in calling the system perfect, evolution might have to be begun with an "r." But when among the champions of this system are some who discern its weaknesses there is hope for the most reliable of all reforms, that which comes from within. It is being recognized—all too gradually, to be sure—that the profit system must rest on a broader basis of service. As Mr. George N. Peek told the American Farm Bureau Association recently: "You can't build a profit system and leave the foundation out. . . . The masses of the people must be benefited."

It is evident that the continuance of a profit motive in society will depend on the effectiveness of restraints which society may impose on avarice. Laws provide at best a partial and often avoidable check. But the revitalization of the service motive would supply that foundation which is necessary to any economic system.

This revitalization is taking place in individual thought, as may be seen from the increasing number of its disinterested exponents. Its headway in collective thinking has been indicated in the readiness with which trade groups in the United States have coöperated toward a more general prosperity. The temptation to exploit the sales appeal of service probably will remain, but it will be lessened in some degree by the fact that a mere pretense of service has been of doubtful value even to the profit motive.

A Woman's Counsel

A HOMELY and convincing reminder of responsibility and opportunity is contained in a recent statement made by Miss E. H. Kelly to the women members of the Magistrates Association in London. She said, "Remember that a child absorbs his surroundings much in the way that milk absorbs the flavor of an onion lying beside it in the ice chest. Every phase of his surroundings should be considered if justice is to be done."

A new administrative act in England brings the subject of youthful offenders before the public in a manner to indicate that in the future justice will be more nearly realized. The words "sentence" and "conviction" disappear from Juvenile Court vocabulary, education will take the place of punishment; remand homes will provide helpful environment; magistrates, probation officers, social workers, will do teamwork to correct, as speedily as possible, the early bad start of the boy and girl.

The economy viewpoint—for the state always has to pay dearly for every offense against it—is not the principal appeal in Miss Kelly's recommendation nor the one that brings offers of coöperation. The response which her words call forth comes from the maternal conviction that every child is entitled to protection, guidance and affection. When these are lacking from his home, then they must come to him from a home by proxy as it were. It is this side of the redemptive work that will be watched with interest, and it is hoped will be honored by that sincerest of flattery, imitation, in places other than in England.

It is cause for gratitude that, amid the complexity of problems of these times, greater and wiser effort is made in the case of young offenders against the state, to see that tenderness shall go hand in hand with discipline to make of them good citizens.

The Lost Illusion

THE disbandment a while ago of Burnside Post, leaving Kit Carson Post the last unit of the Grand Army of the Republic in the national capital, brings to thought the curious contrast between the aftermaths of the war to preserve the Union and of that designed "to make the world safe for democracy."

Newspaper reports of the '60's built a splendid romance, peopled with superheroes. When Johnny went marching home, he found that his townsmen had been educated to believe him qualified to become a leader in public affairs. He found his military title useful in business, social life and politics. Memorial Day gave him an annual opportunity to reëstablish his right to recognition.

As a result, the affairs of the country were dominated for a generation by men who had been catapulted into prominence by Civil War publicity. They came to believe themselves possessed of exclusive virtues acquired around the camp fires of war. The writers of public school histories took their cue from the dominating element in the population. The United States went to war with Spain in the spirit of '65 and added a few new heroes to the thinning ranks; but most of the boys who had expected to relive the tales told by the older fighters returned disappointed. About that time, educators grew courageous enough to say that histories should emphasize social movements instead of battle dates.

The men who went to the World War had grown under changed conditions. The Civil War veterans had passed beyond the peak of their influence, public school histories had become more philosophical, creature comforts had become general and army ways decidedly uncomfortable. The word pictures that found their way into print were impersonal and unpoetic.

Today veterans are as common in public life as they were after the Civil War, but few of them owe their advancement to their war records—most will tell you that they have gone ahead in spite of their "time out" at the front. Some ex-soldiers are ardent advocates of peace. War to them is stripped of romance. The World War, though characterized by courageous deeds no less than former conflicts, seems to have left on America only a discordant sense of total loss.

Hence, as the Grand Army posts depart, the glory which was war seems to fade with them into the shadow. The age hails the valor and loyalty of those who served in either the Blue or the Gray; but it has learned too much to entertain the illusion that war is a romance and its performers other than ordinary and somewhat pitiable mortals.

The Casual Day

Winter

When this pale vastness shall be out of mind,
With the blanch depths of windspun white beneath,
This still will gem the thought, be spring more kind
Than kind—blown snow upon a holly wreath.

Being a pedestrian except by courtesy of our car-owning friends, we felt qualified to remark that we had never seen a traffic light violated in Boston. Protests were loud around us for a while. Now that it is quiet again we venture, *sotto voce*, to stick to our story.

Maybe we are the perfect pedestrian who spends all his energies on watching his own step instead of somebody else's auto-perversity. If so we are willing to be a good example to other pedestrians. Or maybe it's just good pedestrian politics to say pleasant things about people whose own choice it is whether they shall pick you up or knock you down.

An audience in Seattle, Wash., waited five hours to see "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," the players being delayed on the train by floods. The theatergoers are said to have kept up a cheerful patience by pretending they were waiting for an amateur performance.

Former Mayor Walker of New York admits he would like to be back in American politics, but says there isn't an office in America that he wants. If New Yorkers want his services again they will perhaps have to draft him, for he evidently would rather be just Mr. Walker than be President.

"I'm No Angel," one of those Mae West pictures which a discerning child might think unfit for its parents to see, invaded the staid Commonwealth Avenue precincts of Boston's Back Bay recently. The management of the neighborhood theater there seems to have tried to make amends by advertising it as "I Am No Angel." Which, of course, does sound a little less Mae West.

* * *

People are not so stupid as the movie producers think, a Hollywood writer believes. But what we are inclined to wonder is whether the movie producers are as stupid as people are beginning to think.

* * *

Large sums of money are bad for writers, opines the same observer. But most writers seem pretty well protected from this injurious influence.

* * *

Further remarks from the same source indicate that all a Hollywood author need know is how to put "Cinderella," "Little Red Riding Hood" and one or two other ancient themes into modern dress and manners. If humor, wit, or irony are required, we suppose the author can safely rely on the three little digs.

A robot bus conductor with ability to announce streets has been invented. The Conductors' Union is expected to warn the public that the robot calls the street names so distinctly that passengers may be unable to recognize their own stops.

A terrible, terrible Turk
Is Cornelius Aloysius McGuirk.
He eats with his knife
Just to bother his wife
And tops it all off with a smirk.

T. N.

We note that a certain young woman was a winner in a popularity contest and frequently sang over the radio. Which clears up a casual doubt that it was possible to do both.

"American Parley Ends in Harmony" a headline croons. A canny Scot points out that if the conference had been held in Edinburgh instead of Montevideo it might have ended in close harmony.

Mr. Blennerhassett Defines a Dollar

AN AUTOMOBILE horn sounded on the late afternoon air as the last car of the Stowell Antique Society rounded the sharp turn at the bottom of Scribner Hill a half mile from the old Blennerhassett homestead.

Mr. Blennerhassett cocked an appreciative ear.

"Nice, them two-tone horns on th' new cars," he said to Mrs. Atkinson. "Better'n th' old squawkers."

Mr. Prescott, humped over his backgammon board, snorted, and his sister looked at him reproachfully over her spectacles, the Tyngsbury Gazette slipping from her ample lap to the floor.

"Dan," she said to Mr. Blennerhassett, "first thing you know you'll be wantin' one of them new eights."

Mr. Blennerhassett stretched his long legs toward the blazing logs in the great fireplace.

"Well," he said, "no harm thinkin'."

Mr. Prescott chuckled, shaking like one of Mrs. Atkinson's lemon jellies.

"There y' go," he said, the little tufts of white whisker just under his ears jumping like a rabbit's tail, "never satisfied. When our fathers bought a new buggy it was jest like buyin' a house, or gettin' married—meant t' last."

Mr. Blennerhassett rubbed horny palms.

"That's so, Ben, that's so. Thar's a Concord buggy an' a democrat wagon out in th' barn now, an' all's they need is a lickin' of gudgin grease t' run as good's ever. Of course, now you've got t' have a car. But I dunno, cash ain't so plenty."

Mrs. Atkinson picked the paper from the floor.

"I was readin' a piece in th' Gazette," she said, "about inflatin' th' dollar till 'twas gettin' so's it didn't pay any more t' save money. But I vow I don't see's th' dollar ain't a dollar jus' same as ever 'twas."

Mr. Blennerhassett wagged a shaggy head.

"Father always told me not t' use all th' water durin' a dry spell, but t' keep a little t'prime th' pump."

Mr. Prescott grumbled.

"Well, Samanthy an' me did that. We saved an' scrimped an' invested where we figgered 'twas good an' safe, an' then they all but put us in th' poorhouse. An' none of our doin'."

Mrs. Atkinson peered out of a window at the graying sky.

"Dan," she said, turning to Mr. Blennerhassett, "looks t'me 's if 'twas comin' on t'snow. We ought t' get started back."

* * *

The Stowell Antique Society had just ended one of its weekly meetings in the Blennerhassett 200-year-old house which they used as a clubhouse and museum, with Mr. Prescott and his sister Mrs. Atkinson as host and hostess. Mr. Blennerhassett always on these days drove his old friends back to their home in Billboro, a matter of thirty miles or so from Tyngsbury.

Now he threw another oak log on a fire in the six-foot fireplace and draped a bony knee over the arm of a Boston rocker.

"Ben," he said with a deep chuckle, "you sometimes talk like an old curmidg'n, but I don't know's I blame you much in your case. But, Ben, you an' I was brought up t' work an' t' save, an' I guess we'll go right on doin' it an' thing's 'll come out right in th' end. Th' Yankee dollar ain't goin' t' th' dogs, an' don't you think 'tis."

* * *

Mrs. Atkinson spoke again from the window.

"Dan, it's snowin' right now."

Mr. Blennerhassett pushed back his chair and clumped his feet to the floor, when there came a knock at the door. It proved to be Silas Bent, who lived over in East Tyngsbury.

"Was over this way," he said, "an' see somebody was t' home an' jest dropped in t' say 'howdy'."

Mr. Blennerhassett cast a glance at Mr. Prescott and pulled up another chair.

Mrs. Atkinson caught a knowing look in his eye.

"Nice place y' got," said Mr. Bent after a while.

"Pretty good," agreed Mr. Blennerhassett, "specially with th' big fireplace goin'. Eats up a lot of wood, though."

Mr. Bent bit like a horsefly in June.

"Speakin' of wood," he said. "I was up by your Scribner Hill lot t'other day. Quite a bit of dead chestnut an' oak an' some small stuff 'd do good t'clean out for cord wood 'f you was a mind t' sell."

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched his chin.

"'Bout how much you expect there is, Si?"

"Quite a lot. I sh'd say, upward of 300 cord."

"Nearer 800," said Mr. Blennerhassett. "What's it wuth?"

"Oh, I guess dollar a cord on th' stump's 'bout right."

"Nearer two," said Mr. Blennerhassett. "Lot of chestnut's good for telephone poles, an' fence posts an' ties. Some of th' oak, too. Sound's ever."

Mr. Bent mumbled in his beard.

"Mebbe, Dan, mebbe, but 's way beyond me—such a figger's that."

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett yawned.

"All right, Si, wasn't thinkin' of sellin', anyhow. Kind of thought of cuttin' it myself. Lot of choppers 'd like th' job at 75 cents a cord, an' I guess I could get four dollars a cord for it over t' Stowell."

"Tell you what," Mr. Bent put in. "Perhaps I could do a mite better, but dollar'n a half's far's I'll go."

"Stack me up five cord down here at th' house?" asked Mr. Blennerhassett.

"Oh, I guess so," grumbled Mr. Bent. "Deal, is it?"

Mr. Blennerhassett straightened up in his chair.

"Wait a minnit," he said, "what kind of dollars you figgerin' on payin' me?"

"Dollars, what kind 'f dollars? What y' talkin' about?"

"Not Canadian, or Mexican, or baloney, Si?"

"Sartin not. Same's always. Good United States ones, twos, fives, tens an' twenties. What's gettin' into y', Dan?"

"Oh, nothin'," said Mr. Blennerhassett. "Guess they're good enough for me."

He flicked a glance at Mrs. Atkinson, who sniffed.

"Guess they'll be good 'nough for that automobile feller over t' Stowell, too."

G. F. L.

Notes From Palestine

Artists' Fund Aids Refugees

SOME of Palestine's leading artists and sculptors have been joining forces in an exhibition of their works in order to contribute relief to Jewish immigrants recently arrived in the Holy Land from Germany. Housed in the Museum at Tel Aviv, this representative display has been drawing large crowds. A general fund has been launched in the country to help refugees tide over the period of their adjustment to their new homes in Palestine.

Woman Drives Tel Aviv Taxi

Palestine's first woman taxi driver, dressed in a blue and white uniform and driving a blue and white taxicab, made her appearance recently in Tel Aviv. The widow of a German writer and a recent arrival in Palestine, she has taken to taxi driving as a means of supporting herself and her child who lives at Ben Shemen, one of the children's villages of the country, where the children constitute a community of their own, under adult supervision.

Triple Housing Plans Made

For the present, at all events, Tel Aviv is not encouraging skyscrapers. The municipality has announced that it will allow no buildings of four stories until all the vacant sites are built upon and all present buildings have second and third stories. It is calculated that when this is done there will be housing accommodation for three times the present population of 70,000. Tel Aviv is now suffering from a great housing shortage, due both to the rapidly increasing population and the retarding of building due to the shortage of labor. Building permits to the value of £1,000,000 are now pending and even after the completion of these structures the demand for houses will be unsatisfied.

Friendly Help For Animals

All through the year a caravan of camels, donkeys, mules, horses, cats and dogs passes through the gates of the S. P. C. A. quarters in Jerusalem. In fifteen months donkeys were the chief visitors for assistance, numbering 6877, dogs came second at 3192, and camels third at 715. Many of the animals suffered only from overwork and others from the results of ill-fitting harnesses. The S. P. C. A., trying to instill a love of animals in Palestine's growing generation, has distributed colored posters, printed in the three official languages, in schools throughout the country.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Luther and England

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of the Monitor for November 9, an article entitled "Luther's Faith Broke Shackles of Era's Fears and Superstition," contains an interesting assessment of the German reformer's contribution to the world. However, in dealing mainly with the German aspect, the article unavoidably includes some references touching England. These, apart from their full historical background, do not adequately disclose the significant links between the English and German reformers.

These links, which in no sense rob Luther of his rightful position, cover the whole period which connects the work of John Wycliffe in the late fourteenth century with that of Luther in the early sixteenth century. Wycliffe it was who between 1360 and 1384 struck a definite blow at the ignorance of the clergy when he produced the first complete translation of the Scriptures in English and circulated them through his "Lollard" followers among humble homes. In his own writings also he first asserted the spiritual unity between God and individual man as taught by the Founder of Christianity. It was he who in that century swept away the "basis of a mediatory priesthood" by maintaining the right of all men to study the Scriptures for themselves.

His works were circulated freely in the northern European countries by the Oxford students, and actually inspired such men as John Huss of Bohemia. When, 150 years later, Luther launched Europe into the full tide of the Reformation, he also had studied and circulated German translations of Wycliffe's pamphlets.

Although the followers of Wycliffe were persecuted almost out of existence, it was impossible to destroy the affection for the Scriptures which had been awakened. So that, in the generation immediately preceding Luther, there was a strong revival of Lollardry. This prepared the way for the influence of such men as Colet, Erasmus and Tyndale, who were in constant intercourse with the Continent and with Luther's followers. By their constant efforts and with the friendly protection of the German reformers the Bible was given once again to the people, this time in Tudor English, and the writings of Luther himself found a ready welcome in England.

By such steps as these the Lollardry of Wycliffe became merged into the Protestantism of the Reformation. The reciprocal intercourse between the great reformers of England and Germany has constituted a spiritual link between the two countries which should never be ignored nor forgotten by either. It denotes, moreover, a mutual understanding of spiritual values which needs to be carried to a further stage of unfoldment at this hour.

London, Eng. L. B. FLOWER.

Responsibility for Unemployed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your editorial entitled "A Just Deal for Jobless Women," the thought occurs to me, as it has many times in the last few years, and that is, to what a large extent the married woman employed is responsible for the army of single unemployed women.

During the war, when many women who were married had their first taste of outside work, the idea of returning to keeping house did not prove so attractive, and they continued working outside of their homes. From their example, possibly, numerous other married women decided to try working outside their homes, and the "extra money" appealed to them, so they kept on also. This practice has gradually grown so that now the married woman working has created a serious condition, which unquestionably is a good bit responsible not only for the number of single unemployed women but for many married men as well.

Conditions have been shown in cases, for instance, in a department store where both a wife and husband are employed. The husband earns about one-half the amount he did formerly, and the combined wages of the man and wife do not amount to as much as he alone earned before this condition came up.

The married woman working in this case has served to lower wages, so that the man could not support his household on his salary alone.

With the man and wife working, their home life is reduced to a minimum, with the result that they move to smaller living quarters than they formerly had and their amount of furniture and household equipment is cut to the lowest possible, it being less care. In this way, the department and furniture stores lose their main source of business, namely, that of outfitting a home, and in addition, the grocer loses, for a married couple live a good deal either from restaurants or else with food which takes the least amount of labor and cooking.

Considering the great number of married men, as well as single women, who are now out of work, it would seem if an employer were honestly trying to help the country get lifted out of its present economic state, he would weed out his married women employees who have husbands supporting them and put single women in their places.

In my opinion, present conditions cannot be remedied until this is done. (MRS.) GERTRUDE F. SHEPHERD

Chicago.